

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR



NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

Vol. LXVI.—No. 27. Whole No. 3425. Entered as Second Class
Matter at Post Office at Wash'n, D. C., under Act of March 8, 1879.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 2, 1929

ONE YEAR, SERVICE MEMBERS \$4
CIVILIANS AND ORGANIZATIONS \$6

Enlisted Reserve Is Held Vital for Army

By HON. JOHN M. MORIN,
Chairman, House Military Committee.
AS my last contribution to the columns of the *Army and Navy Journal* as Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs I would like to express my appreciation to the personnel of the Army of what I have come to know is as loyal, steadfast and conscientious service as any citizen can render to our country. For 16 years it has been my privilege to be intimately connected with the working out of legislation designed to provide an adequate National Defense, including the tremendous problems the Committee on which I have been honored in being a member and Chairman, was called upon to consider due because of our becoming involved in the World War.

It is a source of gratification to have had a part in working out the National Defense Act following the World War when the problem of reorganizing our forces on a peace-time basis was of the greatest importance. But even with that splendid piece of legislation, there are yet many and varied problems confronting the Congress with respect to National Defense.

Enlisted Reserve Problem.

One of the most important which must be left for others to consider is that of an adequate enlisted reserve. The lessons of the World War seemed to indicate a major necessity for trained officers, hence the Reserve Officers, with carefully worked out provisions for assignment and call to duty. With this problem well taken care of, comes that of properly providing for a quick call of well trained and prepared men to serve in the ranks.

On Wednesday of this week a hearing was held on a bill, H. R. 14038, introduced by Mr. Wainwright, of New York, which he will undoubtedly reintroduce in the next Congress. Among those who heartily support such legislation are General Summerall, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. William D. Connor, Commandant Army War College, and Maj. Charles H. Bridges, The Adjutant General. Each of these officers made interesting and instructive statements to the Committee respecting the merits of such a proposition.

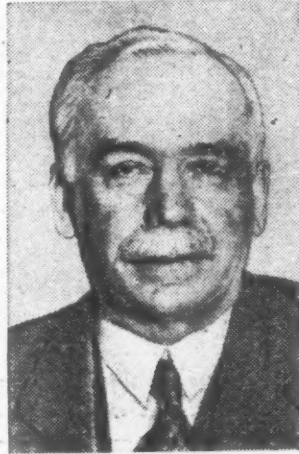
Summerall Stresses Need.

General Summerall called attention to the fact that the original National Defense Act provided for such an enlisted men's reserve and the Regular Army had 3,000 to 4,000 men, well trained, who rendered admirable service during the World War. He pointed out that such a reserve would fill in the gap caused in a sudden emergency by losses in the Regular Army before a force provided even by conscription could be properly trained.

General Connor gave the committee a picture of the enlisted reserve as created in 1916, and pointed out in some detail the present organization of the Army and the benefit that would accrue through this reserve. There is one very important provision in such legislation as proposed, and that is that it will enable the War Department to know where the men are who have been trained, and they can be reached, therefore, when needed, quickly and efficiently. They would be available and would go right back to the organizations from which they were discharged, thus saving time that might prove of inestimable importance. General Connor felt that one of the important features of such a measure as this one would be the consequent decrease in desertions, becoming an avenue through which a dissatisfied soldier could quickly return to civil life, i. e., by being furloughed to the Reserve, enabling him to go and come as he pleased and only be recalled should an emergency arise. Undoubtedly such men would appreciate the opportunity to have a preferred status

(Please turn to Page 543)

New War and Navy Secretaries



HON. JAMES W. GOOD,
Next Secretary of War.



HON. CHARLES F. ADAMS,
Next Secretary of the Navy.

Photos through courtesy Washington Evening Star.

ON the eve of the Inauguration of President Hoover, it seems assured that James W. Good, of Iowa, is to be the new Secretary of War and Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, is to be the Secretary of the Navy.

Of the four assistant secretaries but one apparently will remain, Trubee Davison being slated to retain his post as Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics. All the "dopesters" are reticent as to who will succeed Assistant Secretaries Robbins and Robinson, both of whom are retiring to private life. There is still considerable discussion about the possibility of Porter Adams succeeding Secretary Warner in the naval air post.

It is understood that Secretary Davis has his plans made to return to St. Louis and resume his law practice but speculation still persists that Secretary Wilbur is slated for a judgeship, though he declines to comment on his future plans.

Both of the selections for the service posts in the new Cabinet will probably be very acceptable from the Army and Navy standpoint. Mr. Good, who is 63 years of age, was pre-convention manager for Mr. Hoover and was in charge of the Chicago headquarters during the campaign. He has recognized executive ability and his service in Congress is expected to make him particularly valuable in securing legislation for the Army and his close friendship with the President-elect will doubtless make him an outstanding figure in the Cabinet.

Mr. Adams will bring to his position a family heritage of public service, a love for the Navy and for the sea, exemplified by his long career as a yachtsman of international reputation, and an established reputation as an executive. Prominent in a number of large financial concerns, he has for many years been treasurer of Harvard University and with a practical training as a newspaper man. Mr. Adams was born in Quincy, Mass., in 1866.

Army-Navy Funds For 1930 Discussed

Army Appropriations

By HON. HENRY E. BARBOUR,
Chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the War Department.

THE War Department appropriation bill agreed to in conference and now in the hands of the President, carries a total of \$453,789,362 for both military and nonmilitary activities.

The bill provides for an Army of 118,750 men and 12,000 officers. More than \$14,000,000 in direct appropriations, and a contract authorization of \$3,000,000 are provided for the continuance of the military post construction program. This is a substantial increase over funds appropriated for the present fiscal year. The bill carries funds for the purchase of 2,000 horses and 1,000 mules.

Limit Liberty Motor Purchase.

For the Air Corps the sum of \$34,690,785 is appropriated, \$18,439,280 of this amount being for the purchase of new planes, equipment, spare parts and accessories. A restriction is placed upon the use of Liberty motors or motors purchased or constructed prior to July 1, 1920, in any planes ordered after the approval of the act.

Funds are provided for the construction of new barracks at the United States Military Academy at West Point. In regard to the restriction as to the

(Please turn to 537)

Navy Appropriations

By HON. BURTON L. FRENCH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations, House of Representatives, and House Conferee on Naval Appropriations Bill.

WITH the adoption of the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1930, the Congress has made available for the fiscal year indicated the sum of \$360,236,697. The bill carries for increase of the Navy on account of the cruiser and aircraft carrier program, recently authorized, appropriations in the amount of \$11,800,000 for ship construction, and in addition thereto the sum of \$570,000 plus contract authorizations to the extent of \$1,225,000 for the purpose of equipment and facilities at navy yards and ordnance establishments necessary for the construction and equipment of the ships.

The bill as it passed the House carried for "Increase of the Navy," \$36,750,000. Thus the total provided under the head of "Increase of the Navy for 1930" is \$48,550,000, exclusive of appropriations made and authorizations provided for in connection with yard facilities.

Provides 84,500 Men.

The bill provides money for 84,500 enlisted personnel and the normal per-

(Please turn to Page 526)

Closing Hours Hold Army Promotion Fate

(Detailed testimony on promotion given by Secretary of War Davis, General Summerall, Lt. Col. Benedict, Lt. Col. Kirtland, Maj. Gen. Kreger and Maj. Gen. Harris a few days ago, begins on next page.)

ENACTMENT of Army Promotion legislation this session hinges on pending developments in the Senate and House before those bodies adjourn.

The Army Promotion bill (S. 3269) was sent to conference by the House on Feb. 23, Messrs. James, Furlow and McSwain were named to act for the House and the legislation struck a snag at the first conference on Feb. 26.

It was learned that the conferees had taken up the measure section by section starting with the final section and working backward. An agreement was reached, it was said, on all sections, except section 2, which had not been taken up and section 3, providing for Air Corps promotion.

Conflicting reports concerning the break-up of the conference agreed that when this section was reached Mr. James declared the House insisted on a separate Air Corps list and that Mr. Reed thereupon adjourned the meeting.

Subsequently, Secretary of War Davis spent much time at the Capitol attempting to bring about another meeting of conferees and possible action. Senator Reed indicated his willingness to meet the House conferees "any hour of the day or night" to attempt to reach an agreement.

On Feb. 28, Mr. Reed called two meetings, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, which were attended by Senators Reed, Greene and Fletcher for the Senate and Representative Furlow for the House. Mr. James was reported to be at Walter Reed Hospital and Mr. McSwain did not attend. The meetings could not proceed with only one House conferee present.

Yesterday morning it was stated that Mr. James had declined to attend the conference and as this paper went to press desperate efforts were being made to break the deadlock.

Mr. James, in commenting on the situation, stated: "We couldn't agree. If the conferees won't consider the Furlow bill and can't accept it, there is no use of wasting time."

House Acts on Measure.

The House on Feb. 23 sent the Army Promotion bill (S. 3269) to conference after the following discussion:

Mr. Morin. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Military Affairs, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 3269, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked for.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 3269, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked for. The Clerk will read the title to the bill.

An act (S. 3269) providing for the advancement on the retired list of the Army of Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard, major generals, United States Army, retired.

The Speaker. Is there objection? Mr. LaGuardia. Reserving the right to object, this is the bill to which the House attached the separate promotion list for the Air Service.

Mr. Morin. This is a Senate bill. The Senate struck out all after the enacting clause and wrote another bill.

Mr. LaGuardia. Is there any hope of their coming to an agreement?

Mr. Morin. I think there is. Mr. Snell. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. There has been almost a universal desire on the part of the War and Navy Departments for a committee of investi-

(Please turn to Page 541)

Promotion Hearings Held.

SALIENT extracts from the hearings held by the House Military Committee on the pending Army Promotion bill, S. 3269, prior to sending it to conference, are published below. The extracts contain practically the complete testimony of Secretary Davis and the Chief of Staff, only unimportant discussion being omitted. Such supplementary exchanges between officers and Committee members as were not covered by the Secretary or Chief of Staff are also printed.

The verbatim discussion follows:

HON. DWIGHT F. DAVIS.

The Chairman. Mr. Secretary, do you desire to make a general statement?

Secretary Davis. Mr. Chairman, I have prepared no statement because I did not know just what the committee wanted. I might make a very brief statement, if you wish, particularly as regards my feeling as to the importance of passing some promotion legislation this year.

I believe we are getting in a desperate situation. I naturally talk with many of our officers as I go around to the various posts. I try particularly to talk to the younger officers and to their wives. I believe if Congress fails to pass some sort of legislation this year on this subject, that there is going to be a feeling of discouragement and discontent, more particularly among the younger Army officers, and there will be a large number of resignations, which I regard as inevitable, particularly among the men whom we would least want to lose, and that you will deal a serious blow at the morale of the whole Army which it will take years to recover from.

And I say this with all the seriousness that I can possibly muster, because I know what the situation is.

This question of the promotion list has been up for two years or so. It is a difficult problem, and one on which today there are many different points of view. It is complicated by a good many different outside issues. It is a difficult thing to work out, but the more I study it the more I feel that if we keep our eyes fixed on fundamentals, the real evils to be eliminated, that it is not by any means an insuperable problem; in fact, it becomes more easy to solve if you eliminate the outside issues, the more you study it.

In all this discussion which has taken place in the last two or three years, I think there has rather emerged an agreement on certain fundamental ideas. I think we are all agreed that the present system of promotion, solely when vacancies occur, is one of the fundamental things which must be corrected; that we will never be able to solve the problem we are confronted with of the World War hump under that system. It is impossible.

For Length of Service Promotion. I believe there is quite a general agreement that the best way to solve this is by adopting the system of promotion on length of service in grade. If we could have that system without limitation, a great many of the difficulties would vanish. Of course, we can not; I do not think we should.

But that reduces the problem, in my mind, as far as the fundamental issues are concerned, to a few questions. For example, what shall be the periods of service in each grade? That would naturally come up as a detail.

Still it seems to me there is pretty fair agreement, so far as I know, on those terms. I have heard very little discussion as to the various terms; I think the terms worked out by this committee originally have been quite generally accepted.

Then there is the question of what limitations are necessary in the different grades, and it seems to me that that question is gradually coming around to the point where we are pretty much in agreement that we should have minimum limitations that everyone is agreed are practicable. What those shall be, of course, is another matter of detail.

I see that in the Senate committee they have put limitation on the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel combined, and a minimum limitation, if that is necessary, on the field officers. Well, that seems to me to be one way of working it out, and probably a sound way.

If you take those two or three things, there is, I think, a fairly good agreement on them both inside the service and outside.

If you adopt the system of promotion by length of service in grade, with reasonable limitations, it seems to me that we eliminate a great many of the problems that confront us at the present time. They automatically disappear when that system is put into effect, except to a very limited degree.

Hopeful of Agreement. So I have been hopeful that some agreement could be reached in Congress, based on these fundamental ideas, perhaps not with a perfect bill, certainly not a bill that every one of us would think was perfect, because in any legislation of this sort I do not think you can ever get a unanimous agreement on things, but a reasonable bill, which would eliminate the principal difficulties of our present system. I think reasonable men can get together on a reasonable bill when the problem is presented and when it is brought down to these fundamental issues. I think we have got the right to expect that from Congress.

As I say, the situation is a serious one. If no bill is passed, I think it will become a desperate one. I think your committee has a very serious responsibility and that the Congress has a very serious responsibility.

I am confident, judging by the spirit that this committee has always shown, and the intelligence with which they have always met the military problems that have been presented to them, and the sympathetic interest which they have

always shown toward military matters, you will get together on some sort of legislation with the Senate at this session. If you do that, you will have done the greatest thing for the Army of the United States you have done since any of you have been in Congress, in my opinion. If you fail to do that, I think you will deal a very serious blow to the whole matter.

Personally, I feel so strongly on this proposition, Mr. Chairman, that I am not very much interested in details. I do not give a hang whether Captain A sits at the table with Captain B, or anything of that sort. If you give both Captain A and Captain B a fair chance to get their promotion which they deserve at the proper time, without affecting the standing of either of them. And that is what I believe the system of promotion by length of service in grade will give everybody, a fair opportunity to get reasonable promotion which every officer has a right to look forward to, and to get it after he has given the service which entitles him to that promotion. I think he ought to have it, and I think that is what your committee want to give him.

If you do that, then you will do a great thing for the Army of the United States. So I want to leave you solely with that thought in mind.

Details Should Not Hinder.

As I say, I do not care a hang about details. The thing is too big to let it fail on account of details, or on account of selfish interests, and I do not care who or what it affects. It is too big a matter, it is too serious a matter, to let this legislation fail.

The Chairman. You feel that we ought to yield some of our personal views in order to get some legislation through at this session of Congress?

Secretary Davis. I am perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, to yield any personal feeling that is not based on a serious principle, because I realize that other people, you gentlemen here, are just as much interested in the matter as I am, and just as well informed.

Mr. James. Mr. Secretary, ever since Congress convened, that is, the present Congress—I do not mean this session only, but the previous session too—this committee has done everything it could in the matter of promotion and retirement.

We had extensive hearings at the last session of Congress, and altogether I presume we have five or six hundred pages of those hearings.

After hearing everybody who wanted to be heard, this committee unanimously reported out the Furlow bill, with a separate promotion list for the Air Corps.

James Tells Plans.

After that it was the understanding of the committee that we would report out the Wainwright bill, with the McSwain amendment, which would take care of the other branches of the service, our idea being that after the Furlow bill passed the House and went to the Senate they would then put on it a provision along the lines of the Wainwright bill with the McSwain amendment, to take care of the other branches of the service.

That bill came out of the subcommittee with a unanimous report, and it was reported by the full committee unanimously and passed the House on May 7 last, unanimously, under suspension of the rules.

Nobody asked a question; nobody asked for time, and it passed the House unanimously.

Mr. Wainwright. You refer to the Furlow bill?

Mr. James. Yes. It went to the Senate on or about May 8. On May 11 the bill was reported to the Senate, and when it was reported we recognized in it nothing but the number of the bill.

No Report Made.

As I say, after this bill had been unanimously reported to the House and unanimously passed by the House it went to the Senate on May 8. Was that bill referred to you for a report?

Secretary Davis. I do not think it was. Mr. James. Were you or General Summerall asked to appear and give your opinion on the bill?

Secretary Davis. No. Mr. James. Were you heard on the Reed amendment to the bill?

Secretary Davis. No, that was not referred to us.

Mr. James. That had been on the calendar over nine months. When we met in December we found that apparently over there one man would not let the other man's bill come up, and the other man would not let the first man's bill come up, and this committee again gave the Senate a chance to go to conference. We reported out the Johnson bill, with an amendment to take care of General Summerall, General Liggett, General Bullard, and General Lord. It has been in the Senate committee six or seven months.

Were you ever asked to appear before the Senate committee on that bill?

Secretary Davis. No.

Mr. James. Was it referred to you for a report?

Secretary Davis. No.

Mr. James. Was the Reed amendment to the Johnson bill ever referred to the War Department for report?

Secretary Davis. No.

Mr. James. Were you ever asked to come down and express an opinion on it, that is, the bill before this committee now?

Appeared Before Committee. Secretary Davis. Not after it was reported out, or after the bill was introduced. I did appear before the Senate committee a month or so ago, or longer.

Mr. James. That was at what time?

Secretary Davis. That was January 10, I think.

Mr. James. You were not asked about the provisions of that bill?

Secretary Davis. No.

Mr. James. Before it was reported out?

Secretary Davis. No. They asked me to

give my general ideas on the subject, which I think you have seen.

The Chairman. You understand, of course, that the whole bill is an amendment to the Johnson bill?

Mr. James. The present amendment we are considering to the Johnson bill is substantially the same, except in a couple of minor details, as the Reed amendment to the Furlow bill.

While this committee is very anxious to take care of the promotion list for the whole Army, when the House has twice passed a bill providing for a separate promotion list for the Air Corps, we think we are justified in insisting upon that provision.

Two Lists Required.

Now, the Army is one list; but if you have this bill enacted into law there is no longer one list. You start with one list, but with the different percentages for the Air Corps and for the other branches, then pretty soon somebody will go up and you will be outside of the limiting percentages on lieutenant colonels and colonels, and some of the Air Corps will be outside of the percentages, so that in reality you will have not one list, but three or four lists in a few years from now. You have two lists right away.

Mr. Davis. This is one thing I have been trying to get away from. Of course, I can not indulge in any criticism of the Senate or anybody else, and I would not if I could. But that is one of the things that I hoped could be ironed out in a conference. I see your bill does not provide for it, but your bill did. I hope that is one of the things that can be ironed out in a conference.

I am concerned with the whole big situation. All these details, although they are important, are matters which I hope you and the members of the Senate Committee, as intelligent men, anxious to accomplish a result, may get together on in some way or other.

Mr. Quin. Mr. Secretary, if this bill which the Senate sent back, and which is here now, goes through, it would just make an army of colonels, would it not? Will you tell us about that? We are responsible to the people of this country, and we feel that we should act accordingly.

Secretary Davis. If you looked upon the Military establishment as consisting solely of the Regular Army, I think your criticism would be thoroughly justified. In other words, you do not need the number of field officers that would be provided for in this bill solely for the organizations of the Regular Army.

But under the National Defense Act we have the Military establishment made up not only of the Regular Army but of those other elements, the civilian components, the National Guard, the Reserve Corps, the citizens military training camps, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and various other elements which, I think, are very important features of our whole national defense, perhaps one of the most important features.

Higher Rank Advantage.

Only a proportion of our Regular Army officers are on duty at any one time with the Regular Army, in the strictly organizational work. A very large proportion of them are on duty with the civilian components which I have mentioned.

For that duty I think a higher rank is not a disadvantage, but a very great advantage, because it necessarily gives such an officer more prestige and more importance with the people he is brought in contact with.

For example, a captain of 45 or 50 years of age may be just as able a man as if he were a major or a lieutenant colonel. But in dealing with the National Guard, and the civilian elements of the Army generally, I think he would have a little bit more authority and prestige if he was a major or a lieutenant colonel, and it would make him perform his duties, perhaps, a little bit more efficiently.

Then we have a great number of men who are carrying out other duties. They are instructors in the various schools, or instructors at West Point, or serving as military attaches, and doing duty connected with a thousand and one things of that sort. So a large proportion of our Army officers are on duties in which an increased rank is an advantage rather than a disadvantage.

It is true that we do not need a large number of field officers at present. I agree with you absolutely on that.

If I were organizing a military establishment, without the situation which was brought about by the World War, I would agree with you; I would not have so many field officers as, for a few years, will result from this bill. But we have a situation which was brought about by the World War. Those officers came into the Army to serve their country; they have stayed in the Army and served their country. They came in in time of war. They have had war experience, and they are just the men we want in the Army.

Two Alternatives.

Now we are confronted with two things. Either we have got to hold them back and keep them in lower ranks, to the detriment of their service and to the detriment of the Government—I think it would be a very great disadvantage to the Army—we would have to be absolutely unjust to those men who ought to look forward to a reasonable promotion; we would be doing an injustice to the men who served us in the World War, at the risk of their lives. That is one alternative, to do an injustice to them to the detriment of the service itself and of the Government as a whole.

Or, we have to take the other alternative, having, perhaps, a larger number of field officers than some of us would like, for a certain number of years, until that situation is corrected.

I agree with you that there will be a large number of field officers. I think they can be used to great advantage. There

will be more than I would have if I had the power to start anew, without this World War situation, to organize an army.

But I believe that the disadvantage of having a few more field officers for a few years, to remove this World War situation, is nothing compared to what you would accomplish by doing justice to these men who fought in the World War and who have given all their time to the service, and the benefits that you would get for the Military establishment and the Government at a comparative small increased cost. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Quin. They would have enough experience to fight a war. You do not keep men in the Army until they are gray headed, and I think that any man of ordinary intelligence would get that training just as he would in business. Now, you are a business man. I believe banking is your occupation. I am not a banker, and could not run a bank myself. However, after two or three years' experience, I could run it. That same thing is true of Army officers. Now, I believe in that sort of training, and that is one thing that I have advocated. I have advocated training men in these schools throughout the country, in that way, securing trained men for all our needs. Now, if the Army is developed in that way, I think we will have the best Army in the world.

Need Higher Commanders.

Secretary Davis. You might in the lower ranks; but that is the very point that I tried to make. You could not command and I could not command with the small amount of experience and training that you are now speaking of. We might be the very thing for platoon commanders, or for company commanders, but when it came to regiments or armies, we would have had no experience or training whatsoever for that.

Mr. Quin. You would have all those colonels.

Secretary Davis. All of these colonels you are speaking of would be out.

Mr. Quin. You would have brigadier generals for the brigades.

Secretary Davis. The very men who have had World War experience would have gone out.

Mr. Quin. They will all be dead before we have another war, probably.

Secretary Davis. I hope that is true, but we should have the benefit of their experience.

The Chairman. Mr. Wurzbach.

Mr. Wurzbach. Mr. Secretary, what would be the approximate cost, or the approximate increased cost, of this legislation, if it were put into effect?

Secretary Davis. It is a little difficult to estimate that. It would vary, because there would be certain years when it would go up and certain years when it would be much less. There would be about two periods in which it would go up. I should say that the cost, just as a rough estimate, if you took the average cost over 20 or 30 years, would be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 a year, or a little bit less than that.

Mr. Wurzbach. What is the present cost of the officer personnel of the Army?

Cost Estimated.

Secretary Davis. I would have to put that in the record. I should say, as a guess, about \$36,000,000. I can put the exact figures in the record.

Mr. Wurzbach. It would be, perhaps, an increase of less than 5 per cent.

Secretary Davis. I think so.

The Chairman. You say it would cost about \$1,000,000 a year.

Secretary Davis. Yes.

The Chairman. If the cost is \$36,000,000 now, it would be less than 5 per cent.

Mr. Wurzbach. It would be less than 5 per cent.

Secretary Davis. Yes; I should say that the increase would be in the neighborhood of 3 per cent. That is something that we should consider from another standpoint, and that is that this was really caused by the war. This whole situation has grown up as a result of the World War, and I think that the additional cost, would be, as I have said, very slight, and is a war cost, just like scrapping ships, selling surplus war supplies, and everything else.

Mr. Wurzbach. You say it would cost about \$1,000,000 a year, or more.

Secretary Davis. That would be my guess; yes.

Mr. Wurzbach. The chief purpose of this proposed legislation is, of course, to accelerate promotions in order to iron out the hump.

Give Reasonable Promotion. Secretary Davis. As I see it, it is to give the officers a reasonable promotion when they have served for a certain number of years in a grade, in order to make them proficient, and in order to enable them to go ahead in the higher grades.

Mr. Wurzbach. And the means for bringing that result about would be accelerated promotions?

Secretary Davis. Yes, sir.

Mr. Wurzbach. That, of course, would not in any way affect the position of officers on the promotion list, but that would remain as it is.

Secretary Davis. Except, as Mr. James pointed out, where you have varying periods. That would change from time to time.

Mr. Wurzbach. You think that if this legislation is passed, the different grades of officers who complain about their position on the promotion list would have their objections, in the main, removed?

Secretary Davis. I think so, when they come to realize what it means—that is, the fact that they are going to get these promotions when they have served a certain length of time in a grade. When they realize that, a very large percentage of the objections would be removed.

Mr. Wurzbach. I have never felt the sacredness of the promotion list in the face of valid objections on the part of officers to the places they have on the promotion list.

List Is Vital.

Secretary Davis. I think that the promotion list today, under our present system (Please turn to Page 539)

Chief officer Harry Manning says:

"Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet."

"WHEN I climbed aboard the 'America' after those cold, strenuous hours getting the men off the freighter 'Florida,' there was nothing I wanted so much as a Lucky — 'By George,' it tasted wonderful! A Lucky is always refreshing. My tense nerves relaxed, my aching throat was soothed and the whole thrilling adventure just seemed a part of the day's work. As time goes by, and I look back to that memorable night, I'll always remember the wonderful taste of that welcome Lucky. As I went around to visit the men we'd rescued, I found many of them enjoying Luckies, too. We really couldn't wait to get back to our ship and 'Luckies.' As an actual fact in returning to the 'America' I noticed one of our men *rowing with one hand and lighting a 'Lucky' with the other. There's no flavor to equal toasted tobaccos, and I always prefer Lucky Strikes.

There's wisdom in the saying: 'Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet.' It helps a man to keep physically fit and we who follow the sea must always be prepared for any emergency."

Harry Manning
Chief Officer,
now Acting Captain,
"S. S. America"

H Manning

Harry Manning
Chief Officer, now Acting Captain,
"S. S. America"

Note: Authorities attribute the enormous increase in Cigarette smoking to the improvement in the process of Cigarette manufacture by the application of heat.

It is true that during 1928, Lucky Strike Cigarettes showed a greater increase than all other Cigarettes combined. This surely confirms the public's confidence in the superiority of Lucky Strike.

*The man mentioned by Chief Officer Manning was Boatswain's Mate, Aloys A. Wilson.

© 1929, The American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers



"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation - No Cough.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Army Transport Sailings

ST MIHIEL, scheduled to arrive New York Mar. 2; leave Mar. 8, arrive Panama Mar. 14; leave Mar. 15, arrive Corinto Mar. 17; leave Mar. 17, arrive San Francisco Mar. 25; leave Apr. 23, arrive Panama May 3.

Cambrai, scheduled to arrive Cristobal Mar. 1; leave Mar. 6, arrive San Juan Mar. 9; leave Mar. 9, and arrive at New York Mar. 13.

Ch. Thierry, scheduled to leave San Francisco Mar. 2, arrive Corinto Mar. 10; leave Mar. 10, arrive Panama Mar. 12; leave Mar. 13, arrive New York Mar. 19; leave New York Apr. 18, arrive San Juan Apr. 22; leave Apr. 23.

Somme, scheduled to arrive San Francisco Mar. 5; leave Apr. 10, arrive in Panama Apr. 20; leave Apr. 21, arrive New York Apr. 27.

Grant, scheduled to leave San Francisco Mar. 9, arrive Honolulu Mar. 15; leave Mar. 18, arrive Guam Mar. 23; leave Mar. 28, arrive Manila Apr. 4.

Upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War has directed that Corinto, Nicaragua, be continued indefinitely as a port of call for the Army transports plying between New York and the Panama Canal Zone.

ARMS RESOLUTION TABLED.

The Senate on Feb. 25 tabled a resolution by Mr. Tycings for a conference on the limitation of armies, with the object of establishing general confidence in the efficacy of the multilateral treaty.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

Run at Cost—**Low Premiums**
Directed by Members—**All Vote**
No Paid Agents—**No Commissions**
No Delayed Payments—**Wires Benefits**
Advises About Claims—**Protects Family**
Address Care
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Joseph Starkey, Ltd.

21 George St., Hanover Sq., W. I.
London, England Established 1840

Actual Manufacturers of Gold Lace and United States Navy Equipments, highest quality. Only address as above.

SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Model 1903

\$19.50

Assembled and Refinished
31, pounds 43 inches long, 24 inch barrel. Offered without bayonet, \$19.50. Packing charge 50c extra. Ball cartridges \$1.50 per 100. New catalog, illustrated, 200 pages of Army-Navy equipment, pistols, guns, uniforms, saddles, for 50 cents.
Big-sized new circular for 5c stamp. Established 1905.
Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 B'way, N. Y. City

The New Address of

McENANY & SCOTT

2 West 45th Street New York, N. Y.

MANILA

Is the Only
Army Khaki

**Guaranteed
Fast Color**

Without Any
Reservations

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

Sold Only By

**H. W. & I. Schwab
Textile Corporation**

41 Union Square, New York City

Tests Planned at Ft. Bliss

DURING the annual maneuvers of the 1st Cavalry Division, to be held at Ft. Bliss early in May the new cavalry organization and various articles of cavalry equipment will be tested.

These include the 37 mm. gun, two of which have been issued to each Cavalry regiment, cross-country cars for transportation of radio equipment, the Phillips pack saddle as a cargo carrier, motor transportation with Cavalry units, water supply transportation for Cavalry personnel, the tactical employment of armored cars and tanks for Cavalry, and signal equipment, including a new model wire cart and telephone switchboards.

Lack of funds prevents the participation this year of the 5th Cavalry, Ft. Clark. The 10th Cavalry, Ft. Huachuca, will join the maneuvers in their stead.

List W. D. Visitors

AMONG the recent visitors to the offices of the War Department, Washington, D. C., have been:

Brig. Gen. F. R. McCoy, H. E. Drum; Col. H. A. Wilbur, ret., J. C. Johnson, C. A. C.; Lt. Col. G. C. Lewis, Inf., W. D. A. Anderson, C. E., C. C. Culver, A. C.; Maj. C. L. Corbin, Q. M. C., J. D. Carmody, ret., F. Hollins, S. S. O. R. C., D. F. Winn, M. C., G. T. Everett, ret.; Capt. B. Smock, M. C., H. H. Pohl, C. E.; 1st Lt. M. F. Stober, F. A.

New Housing Bill Introduced

CARRYING authorization for the appropriation of \$15,000,000 for military post construction, a housing bill was introduced this week by Hon. W. Frank James. The measure was favorably reported by the Military Committee. It is not expected to pass Congress due to lack of time and will have to be reintroduced.

First Division Notes

Interest in marksmanship and musketry has received a decided stimulus during the past month at Fort Niagara, N. Y., as a result of the intercompany and interpost competitions. At the close of the matches a team representing the regiment was formed which is now training for the inter-regimental matches to be fired during March.

The 16th Infantry's Small Bore Rifle Team came to the front again when it defeated the 26th Infantry's team in a telegraphic match Feb. 19. The score was 2,567-2,518. With victories over the 3rd and 26th Infantry to its credit the 16th will now try to defeat the 29th and 7th Infantry's teams. The 7th Infantry is considered the leading team on the West Coast, and a very close match is anticipated.

Army Notes

The Chief of Staff, Gen. Charles P. Summerall, will visit Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will address a meeting of the Society of American Military Engineers on the evening of March 8.

Figures compiled in the War Department indicate that reenlistments in the Army have increased 21 per cent in the past five years. The following is the technical reenlistment rate. This is obtained by comparing the number of men reenlisting within three months of discharge to the number of men discharged by expiration term of service:
1924, 48.04; 1925, 55.47; 1926, 64.53; 1927, 64.10, and 1928, 69.65.

Col. H. L. Steele, C. A. C., will lecture on March 8 at the Marine Corps School in Quantico on "Coast Defense."

The Chief of Cavalry, Maj. Gen. H. B. Crosby, is on an extended tour of inspection, in the course of which he will visit Cavalry stations in the Middle West, on the West Coast and Mexican border.

The Second Squadron, Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., will escort the President from the White House to the Inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol and return on March 4. The escort will be commanded by Maj. J. T. McLane.

The Secretary of War desires, in order to permit soldiers of the Jewish faith to participate in the celebration of Passover, that furloughs be granted to members of that faith for such time as necessary to permit them to be at their homes, when practicable, or at places where Seder celebrations are held, from noon, April 23, 1929, until midnight, April 27, 1929, provided no interference with the public service is occasioned thereby.

The Medical Department has just issued Volume IV of the record of its World War activities.

Col. Osmun Latrobe, military aid to the President, was presented this week with a silver medal and diploma of service by the Cuban Government in recognition of his service as a captain of artillery in the Cuban insurgent army in the war with Spain.

Urge U. S. M. A. Construction

SPEEDING up of new and badly-needed construction at the Military Academy is the outstanding recommendation made by the Board of Visitors, who recently inspected West Point. Chairman Morin filed the report on behalf of the Board, which consisted of Representatives Morin, Wainwright, Fisher, Chapman, Hughes and Hoffman.

Concerning housing at the Academy, the report states: "The board went over this matter thoroughly with the superintendent, and as a result of the conferences held, it is of the opinion that new construction should progress as rapidly as possible in the following priority:

"1. Schoolhouse (grammar and high). 2. New band barracks and practice room. 3. North wing gymnasium. 4. New barracks Army service detachment. 5. Quartermaster storehouses and shops. 6. New barracks for quartermaster corps detachment, coast artillery corps, signal corps, motor transport corps. 7. Quartermaster stables and sheds. 8. Post exchange. 9. Annex to cavalry stables to correspond with that built on the artillery stables.

"It is the opinion of the board that the construction of items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 should be undertaken immediately. This section of West Point is in great need of appropriate buildings to replace old ramshackle structures that have outlived their usefulness.

To Test Christie Tanks

As a result of recent tests by the Tank School Board at Fort Leonard Wood, Maryland, and of an exhibition at Fort Myer, Virginia, it has been decided to give the Christie Tank, modified as an armored car, a thorough service test as a vehicle for use by the Mechanized Force and by the Cavalry as a cross-country armored car.

In the tests so far conducted this tank has shown excellent characteristics as regards cross-country speed, maneuverability and simplicity of design. It is both a wheeled and track-laying vehicle. Some modifications may be needed to provide reduction in the gear ratio to give slower speed over rough ground, additional protection for the crew through two pieces of bullet-proof armor bolted to the present body and the armament mount. The tank uses the Liberty airplane engine.

New Training Films Coming

THE Signal Corps has undertaken the revision of existing military training films and the production of others, pursuant to the recommendations of the board officers which recently reported to the War Department on visual instruction in the Army.

Foreign Details to Regiments

FOR some years it has been the policy of the War Department to detail officers of our Army for a course of study at the service schools of various foreign armies, with the consent of the governments concerned.

In order that full value may be obtained from the course of instruction pursued by these officers, a policy has been adopted to attach such officers for a period of three months to a regiment of the foreign army with which they are on duty as students, in case such an arrangement is satisfactory to foreign governments.

This policy will affect this year the following American officers who are now attending foreign service schools:

French Ecole de Guerre, Paris, France: Maj. J. A. Leste, F. A.; A. Bethel, C. E.; R. K. Sutherland, Inf.

French Cavalry School, Saumur, France: Maj. R. W. Strong, Cav.

French Tank School, Versailles, France: Capt. B. D. De Graff, Inf.; First Lt. A. D. Hopping, Inf.

Italian Cavalry School, Tor di Quinta, Italy: Maj. N. E. Fiske, Cav.

Q. M. CONVENTION SOON.

At the Quartermaster convention to be held in Washington March 5 and 6, the 1928 War Department General Mobilization Plan, Procurement Planning, and other subjects of common interest will be taken up. Regular Army, Reserve, and National Guard Quartermasters will participate.

Blue and Olive Drab Uniforms, Shirts and Breeches made on short notice
W. BASSON
POST TAILOR
West Point, N. Y.

Jos. A. Wilner & Co.

Custom Tailors

Army and Navy Uniforms
and
Up-to-date Civilian Clothes
Tailored to Order

8th & G Sts., N. W.

Washington, D. C.

10 minutes
ago-



Remember all the things people used to do for headaches? Today, the accepted treatment is Bayer Aspirin. It gets action! Quick, complete relief—and no harm done. No after effects; no effect on the heart; nothing in a Bayer tablet could hurt anyone. (Your doctor will verify this.) For any sort of headache, neuralgic pains, rheumatism just try Bayer Aspirin. Taken soon enough, it can head-off the pain altogether; even those pains many women have thought must be endured. At all druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid



ASPIRIN

Army and Navy
U. S. M. C.-N. G.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

PAY RESOLUTION PRESSED BY RULES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

ASSURING an investigation of Service pay conditions at the next session of Congress, Representative Snell, Chairman of the Rules Committee, this week introduced and reported from the Committee, a new pay resolution based upon the Morin resolution, but expanded to include rank and promotion. The resolution provides for a Joint Committee consisting of five Senators and five Representatives to investigate the "rank, promotion, pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service."

Much comment was caused at the Capitol by the inclusion of the words "rank and promotion," but Mr. Snell explained that these were only included as he was not aware any legislation remedying the promotion situation in the three Services was on the eve of enactment. It was pointed out that the resolution would take care of this phase in the event personnel legislation did not go through.

Although this resolution may pass the House and fail of enactment by being caught in the Senate legislative jam, its introduction is held an indication that the leaders in Congress outside of the Chairmen of the Military and Naval Committees now realize the necessity of a solution of Service problems and will look favorably on the creation of a Joint Committee to study them next session.

NAVY-MARINE CORPS BILLS IN LEGISLATIVE JAM.

HOPE for the passage of the Britten bill and the Marine Corps Personnel bill by the Senate during the closing hours of Congress has not been abandoned. Opposition of Senator King, which has prevented a vote on the Britten bill, is understood to be the stumbling block still but there are indications that he may not carry it to the point of killing the measure.

Objections raised by one or two Senators to certain sections of the Marine Corps bill still stand and threaten to prevent action on it at this session.

With respect to the Joint Resolution, the only hope seems to be that Senator Reed may decide at the last moment to get behind it and try to push it through. The House will be on record in any event and should the Senate fail to act, a fresh effort will be made at the next session to put it over.

PREFERENCES FOR ASSIGNMENT ON FITNESS REPORTS VITAL.

CALLING attention to the fact that much of the correspondence received by the Navy Department from officers who seek particular assignments, could be obviated if the officers were more familiar with the requirements of the Bureau of Navigation in regard to assignments, the Bureau of Navigation recently intimated that few officers realize the importance of the spaces provided on fitness reports for preferences as to assignments.

The bulletin stated that an impression exists among many officers that little or no importance attaches to the entries made on this form. For the benefit of those who entertain this impression, it was stated, that in making any assignment the duty preference expressed by an officer, not only on the last but on many earlier fitness reports, is carefully studied. In the absence of such a stated preference the Bureau concludes that the officer does not have a preference.

MANY SAN DIEGO OFFICIALS ARE RETIRED OFFICERS.

FORMER officers in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, now making their homes in San Diego, Calif., and vicinity seem to drift into political circles. Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Pendleton, U. S. M. C., retired, is mayor of Coronado, and Capt. William M. Crose, U. S. N., retired, was, until recently, a member of the common council there. Capt. William P. Cronan, U. S. N., retired, is a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of San Diego; Col. Edward N. Jones, U. S. A., retired, is a member of the Park Board there, and Brig. Gen. W. D. Beach, U. S. A., retired, is a member of the San Diego Civil Service Commission. Frank W. Seifert, formerly a lieutenant in aviation in the Army, is now a councilman and is a candidate to succeed himself at the spring elections. Some years ago the late Rear Adm. Henry N. Manney, U. S. N., was also on the council of San Diego.

TWENTY MIDSHIPMEN TO MARINE CORPS ON GRADUATION.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the transfer of 20 midshipmen upon graduation from the Naval Academy to the Marine Corps. Upon graduation they will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Those who will be transferred are: R. F. Crist, jr., W. F. Coleman, F. G. Lippert, H. C. Murray, F. H. Schwable, E. C. Dyer, C. W. Johnson, M. G. Brown, M. L. Curry, G. Cone, F. P. Mitchell, C. D. Warfield, R. B. Sullivan, C. C. Roberts, S. B. Griffith, W. F. Bryson, J. B. Lake, H. C. Lang, O. C. Ledbetter, and D. C. Roberts.

MAGRUDER ASSIGNMENT STILL HANGING FIRE.

UNLESS some action is taken within the next 48 hours, Secretary Wilbur will leave for his successor the question of the final disposition of the case of Rear Adm. T. P. Magruder, who is still "awaiting orders" as a result of his magazine articles which more than a year ago brought up a departmental controversy.

In the event that the Secretary leaves it "in status quo," rumor has it that the ban will soon be lifted and the admiral assigned to one of the commands in the Battle Fleet that are still unsettled.

RETIREMENT PAY SUGGESTION DISCUSSED.

THE feature of retirement pay in connection with the projected service pay study is likely to cause considerable discussion prior to the enactment of any legislation on this subject. One of the most interesting suggestions advanced to date by an officer of the Army, follows:

Is the present law of retirement exactly just? I have in mind two specific cases, both of officers who rendered notable services. One received retired pay as colonel for more than 24 years and another for less than a year.

It seems to me that retired pay, having been actually earned during active service, ought to constitute a real claim, not to be justly annulled by the death of the earner.

Viewed as a lifetime annuity, such pay ought to have a definite cash value; it appears, at any stage of the officer's life; and such cash value ought to be paid to the widow or dependents at the officer's death.

EDUCATIONAL ORDERS MEASURE UP TO CONGRESS.

NEXT CONGRESS will have to deal with the procurement program, which the House Military Committee, with excellent appreciation of our needs, reported favorably. In this connection it is interesting to quote the following exchange which occurred in the House Appropriations Committee:

Mr. Barbour. The Secretary of War stated to the Committee last year that the War Department, as a matter of policy, desired to place certain manufacturing concerns upon what you might call a production basis, from which they could expand in case of emergency. Has that been carried out?

Gen. Summerall. It is the policy, but it has not been carried out to any great extent because the law does not permit it. Legislation on this subject is pending. It is the only logical course for us to pursue. We cannot expect to accumulate, in time of peace, ammunition for a considerable period of war expenditure. Of course, the best policy is to be able to have our factories placed quickly in production, to reduce the time when the factories come into quantity production. This would require us to have on hand only enough to carry us over a short period instead of, as at present, having to accumulate enough stores to carry us over a long period.

Mr. Barbour. The members of the Committee thought that was a wise policy, and much better than if we were buying a large quantity of ammunition.

Gen. Summerall. It is the only wise policy, the only practical policy for us to pursue.

DELAY IN RESERVE EXAM. ACTION CAUSES COMMENT.

THERE is much speculation among Reserve Officers as to when examinations for promotion above the rank of Major will be ordered, and when the question of whether the regulation on the subject was intended to make such examinations mandatory or discretionary with the Secretary of War will be clarified.

As far as could be learned at the War Department immediate action on this matter is not likely.

In a recent letter to the Secretary of War, Col. R. S. Allyn, president of the New York Department, Reserve Officers' Association, cited the following example of delayed Reserve Officer promotion:

"In one instance brought to our attention in this Corps Area an officer obtained in 1926 his certificate of capacity for promotion, and was recommended by the Commanding General of his Division for promotion to fill an existing vacancy, because of the officer's having met and fulfilled all the existing requirements of the regulations. The Corps Area Commander has been obliged to defer action for two years since then for the reason that the officer recommended for promotion had not had World War experience (although he had had Spanish war experience), and must await the 'special examinations' not yet announced by the War Department."

THE CHIEF OF STAFF GIVEN THE RANK OF GENERAL.

AS forecast in the *Army and Navy Journal*, the President on Feb. 23 signed the bill which provides that the Chief of Staff of the Army while holding office as such, shall have the rank and title of General. Thereby the present Chief of Staff, General Charles P. Summerall, becomes the sixth Army officer to hold that grade in the United States Army. His predecessors in that grade were George Washington, Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Phil H. Sheridan and John J. Pershing. The latter was made General of the Armies by special legislation September 3, 1919. During the World War Tasker H. Bliss and Peyton C. March were given the emergency rank of General.


The legislation providing for the appointment of the Chief of Staff to the grade of General will result in giving the Chief of Staff a rank commensurate with the responsibility of his office and similar to that of the senior officer of the Navy.

General Summerall has been the recipient of a flood of telegrams from various notables and organizations, congratulating him on his elevation to the rank of General. Comment at the Capitol indicated that Senators and Congressmen were well pleased at the final passage of the measure.

MUNITIONS EMBARGO RESOLUTION CALLED INADVISABLE.

THE HOUSE WAYS and Means Committee properly is considering inclusion in its tariff report of provisions for the protection of the munitions industry of the United States. This industry, of course, comprises powder, small arms, etc. The House Military Committee has reported favorably the so-called educational orders bill, which contemplates the placing of contracts with manufacturers, inconsequential as to expense but of the highest importance, enabling them to obtain equipment and experience for the production of materials in the event of war. Now, here comes the anomaly. At the same time the House Foreign Affairs Committee is considering a resolution authorizing the President to place an embargo upon the export of war munitions. Such an embargo has been tried in the case of Mexico and China, and as the Secretary of State was forced to admit it has proved impracticable. Both Mexico and China have gotten all the supplies they wanted. If the President were given authority to impose an embargo whenever he saw fit, the manufacturers of the country necessarily would decline to promote a business which could so easily be destroyed, and the wise measures which have been taken under the direction of Assistant Secretary of War Robbins, the results of the careful deliberation of the House Military Committee, and the study now being made by the House Ways and Means Committee, would go for naught. It is not believed the embargo proposal will run the gauntlet of the common sense objections which will be offered by members should it ever reach the floor next session.

STETSON SHOES ARE



Distributors
STETSON SHOPS
289 MADISON AVE
NEW YORK CITY

FINE SHOES for OFFICERS

THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Notes

CLASSES in submarine training will convene at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn., in July, 1929, and Jan., 1930, the Navy Department announced. Between 40 and 45 officers will be assigned to each class, the course of instruction lasting about six months.

Officers who will have completed two years sea duty on July 1, 1929, are eligible for submarine training. This is meant to include the Naval Academy class of 1927. The letter states that applications should be submitted in order to arrive in the Bureau of Navigation not later than April 15, 1929.

A claim that he preceded Einstein by about seven years in connecting gravitation and magnetism, is made by Capt. J. J. See, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, Mare Island, Cal., according to press dispatches.

Commanding officers are authorized to grant leave, at discretion, to men of the Jewish Faith, from noon of Tuesday, April 23, 1929, until midnight of Saturday, April 27, 1929, with such additional travel time as may be necessary, the Bureau of Navigation announces.

A competitive examination for the appointment of enlisted men to the grades of boatswain, gunner, electrician, radio electrician, machinist, carpenter, pharmacist, and acting pay clerk, in the Navy will be held the week beginning July 1, 1929, according to a circular recently issued by the Navy Department.

Rear Adm. Thomas P. Magruder, U. S. N., was presented this week with an Italian decoration by the Italian Ambassador as an award from the Italian King and government for his part in the rescue of the Italian aviator, Locatelli, and companions during August, 1924.

Capt. Curtis H. Dickens, the Navy's Chief of Chaplains, will retire from active service July 24, when he reaches the age limit of 64 years, after more than 30 years of duty. His place in the Bureau of Navigation as Chief of the Corps of Chaplains will be taken by Capt. Sydney K. Evans, at present senior chaplain at the Naval Academy.

Comdr. W. W. Bradley, Jr., of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, was this week appointed Governor of Guam, succeeding Capt. L. S. Shapley, U. S. N., ret. Commander Bradley will sail from San Francisco May 25 for his new post.

WARNOCK, Inc.
UNIFORMS
15 and 17 West 46th St.
Near 5th Ave., New York

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.
Successors to
Hortman Bros. & Allen—Est. 1815
Makers of
ARMY, NAVY & NATIONAL
GUARD EQUIPMENT
227 Lexington Ave., New York

Special—Navy Cap
Plain Visor
Complete, 1 cover..... \$9.00
Complete, 2 covers..... \$10.00
Ready for Delivery
F. J. Heiberger & Son
929 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Philadelphia
526 Cherry St.
ANNAPOLIS
76 Maryland Ave.
We are prepared to furnish all the
New Regulation Uniforms

Navy Appropriations for 1930

(Continued from First Page)
sonnel, which will be slightly below the officer personnel authorized by law.

The Bureau of Engineering is provided with direct appropriations for normal work, aggregating \$20,171,460, in addition to \$1,500,000 by transfer from the Naval Supply Account fund, which latter will be used jointly for the Bureau of Engineering and the Bureau of Construction and Repair for yard improvement purposes. The Bureau of Construction and Repair will carry an amount somewhat over the figures of the current year, or \$18,316,080, while the Bureau of Ordnance is provided with \$13,277,020.

The amount of \$1,500,000 just referred to for yard improvement purposes, under the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Engineering, was not estimated for by the Budget Bureau and was suggested by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Navy Department in the House as the first one-half of an amount that it is believed is necessary for replacement of tools and shop equipment in the different navy yards, to the end that the yards may be able to do efficient work.

The investment in navy yard plants is approximately \$630,000,000. These plants are great industrial shops and should be maintained in such a way that the work they are called upon to do will be performed with greatest efficiency. This can only be done if the yards are provided with tools and machinery that represent the best thought of the industrial world.

That the naval establishment will be one of "life" during the approaching fiscal year is apparent when it is reflected that nearly \$300,000,000 represents the cost of "living"; that is, salaries, pay, subsistence, maintenance, transportation, and the multitude of other items for which at the end of the year that which will remain to show where these expenditures have gone, will be largely the record of services rendered and efficiency in meeting the daily routine of responsibility.

Bureau of Aeronautics.
For the Bureau of Aeronautics the bill carries \$31,430,000, of which amount \$10,000,000 will be employed to satisfy contracts for planes ordered under the authorization contained in the 1929 Appropriation Act, and in addition thereto authorization for constructional obligations for 1930 to the extent of an equivalent amount, that is \$10,000,000.

The fiscal year 1930 will be the fourth year of the five-year 1,000 useful plane program authorized in 1926. The Naval Bill makes provision for the procurement of 273 additional planes to apply on the program over and above 36 for the Naval Reserve, bringing the total new planes purchased and to be purchased since the commencement of the program in the fiscal year, 1927, to 1,124. When the program started there were 361 useful planes on hand and 288 on order. The predicted status at the end of the next fiscal year is 910 planes on hand and 208 on order.

Members of the Committee are impressed with the large wastage figures and believe that they suggest that we may be proceeding too fast in procurement of planes rather than too slow, since obsolescence follows so closely upon the heels of new construction.

No very informative comment can be made on the two lighter-than-air rigid airships of approximately 6,500,000 cubic feet capacity. Contracts for these ships were let on October 6, 1928, to the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio, the price for the first ship being \$5,375,000, and for the second \$2,450,000, or \$175,000 less than the limit cost fixed by the Statute.

Aeronautic Personnel.
The situation touching pilots in connection with the 1,000-plane program is not altogether satisfactory. Our program for the training of pilots is not keeping pace with the procurement of planes. Upon December 1, last, we had 959 planes on hand and 192 on orders; whereas, on September 30, prior thereto, we had but 529 officers qualified as pilots in both the Navy and the Marine Corps, and enlisted men pilots from both of these groups numbering 175, or a total number of pilots of 695. For 1930 there is provided an additional amount for training of reserve officer pilots and for the coming year it is planned that 75 reserve pilots will be attached to the fleet.

Marine Corps.
The Marine Corps for 1930 will remain in approximately the same situation as to officers and men as it is at present. Officers and men of the Navy and of the Marine Corps have done conspicuous work looking to the maintenance of peace of the world in the Orient and in Nicaragua. In the latter area the brunt of the responsibility has fallen upon the Marine Corps and they have reflected the greatest credit upon their organization and upon the Government.

New Construction Programs.
At the commencement of the new con-

Names New Ship

The Secretary of the Navy has selected the name Louisville after the City of Louisville, Ky., for Light Cruiser No. 28 under construction at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The keel for this cruiser was laid July 4, 1928, and her probable date of completion is March 13, 1931.

struction program, involving 15 cruisers and one airplane carrier, it cannot be too definitely stressed that this program should be spread over a period of several years in such a way that the expenditures for any one year will not exceed, to any large extent, the expenditures of the year preceding.

The bill provides for the commencement of five cruisers toward the end of the fiscal year, or by June, 1929. Money to the extent of \$200,000 is carried for the commencement of the second increment of five cruisers during the fiscal year 1930, and it is expected that these cruisers will be begun in June of the calendar year 1930, thus separating these two groups of ships by 12 months. It is contemplated that the aircraft carrier will be begun in the fall of 1929.

The orderly construction of ships of this type covers a period of approximately three years each. The expenditure of money cannot be made evenly if regard be had for economies in construction on a ship throughout the three years; that is, upon a cruiser that will cost \$17,000,000 approximately \$3,700,000 would be expended in orderly way the first year by the Bureau of Construction, Engineering, and Ordnance; about \$9,000,000 would be expended the second year, and about \$4,300,000 would be expended the third.

On a carrier that will cost \$19,000,000, the allocation of amounts to be expended per year will follow along approximately the same ratio as for the individual cruiser. From this it must appear that on a group of five cruisers and one aircraft carrier there would be expended normally during the first year of construction approximately \$20,000,000; during the second year of construction approximately \$53,000,000; and during the third year approximately \$30,000,000. Should construction be arranged so that 10 cruisers would be undertaken at approximately the same time—that is, June and September of a given year—it is apparent that the cost for the first year of 10 cruisers and one aircraft carrier would be between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000; the second year approximately \$106,000,000, and the third year approximately \$50,000,000 to \$55,000,000.

The Committee insisted that greatest regard be had to the end that a hump of expenditures be avoided the second year, and in carrying out this idea it is contemplated that the first increment of five cruisers will be begun as of June, 1929, and the second group approximately one year thereafter.

It may be, as the Department and the Bureau of the Budget and the committees

Navy Ship Standing

STANDING of the highest of the following classes of vessels in the United States Navy in Engineering for the year to date indicated below:

Cruiser Class—For the year Jan. 1, 1929: (1) Langley, (2) Denver, (3) Rochester, (4) Pittsburgh.

Light Cruiser Class—For the year to Jan. 1, 1929: (1) Raleigh, (2) Omaha, (3) Marblehead, (4) Detroit, (5) Cincinnati, (6) Concord, (7) Trenton, (8) Memphis, (9) Richmond.

Submarine Class—For the year to Feb. 1, 1929: (1) R-1, (2) S-16, (3) R-18, (4) S-23, (5) R-5, (6) R-11, (7) R-20, (8) R-16, (9) R-10, (10) R-13.

of the Congress will consider the question next winter, that we may be justified in asking that additional supplemental amounts, possibly aggregating \$7,000,000, be made available during the fiscal year 1930 in order that greatest regard may be had for an even flow of work and an economic program.

An even load in naval construction work is economically sound:

1. It avoids a hump in construction cost which means a hump in number of technical and mechanical men employed in the several Navy yards. By refusing to lay down 10 cruisers so that their construction would be commenced at approximately the same time, we are avoiding a hump that would aggregate approximately \$25,000,000 in excess of what the construction cost would be just prior to that period and immediately subsequent thereto.

2. An even flow of construction work will reduce to the minimum investment cost in Navy yards.

3. It will reduce to the minimum uneconomic competition between Government yards and private yards for technical employees and machinists and skilled laborers of all kinds.

4. It will avoid as much as possible the employment in both public and private yards of large numbers of partially trained workmen.

5. It will permit the Government to take advantage of lessons that may be learned through the construction of the first group of cruisers and apply improvements to ships that will be begun at a later date.

6. It will avoid as much as possible the discharge of large groups of technical employees and skilled laborers upon the completion of an excessive amount of work that through an immediate large construction program would inevitably be required to be performed during the second year.

7. It would remove in large part the demand of employees and centers of population where these employees would be employed, for new construction work without regard to actual needs, merely for the purpose of keeping men from losing employment.

8. It will avoid a course of construction that would be calculated to arouse suspicion upon the part of other nations toward the United States.



Makes Life Sweeter

Because of the way we live today, the things we eat, few are entirely free of acidosis. To help the system keep sound and sweet, take Phillips Milk of Magnesia.

Does a hearty meal give you an uncomfortable sense of fullness? Do rich foods disagree, or bring on sour stomach? Don't suffer, and don't diet. Try the universal sweetener that

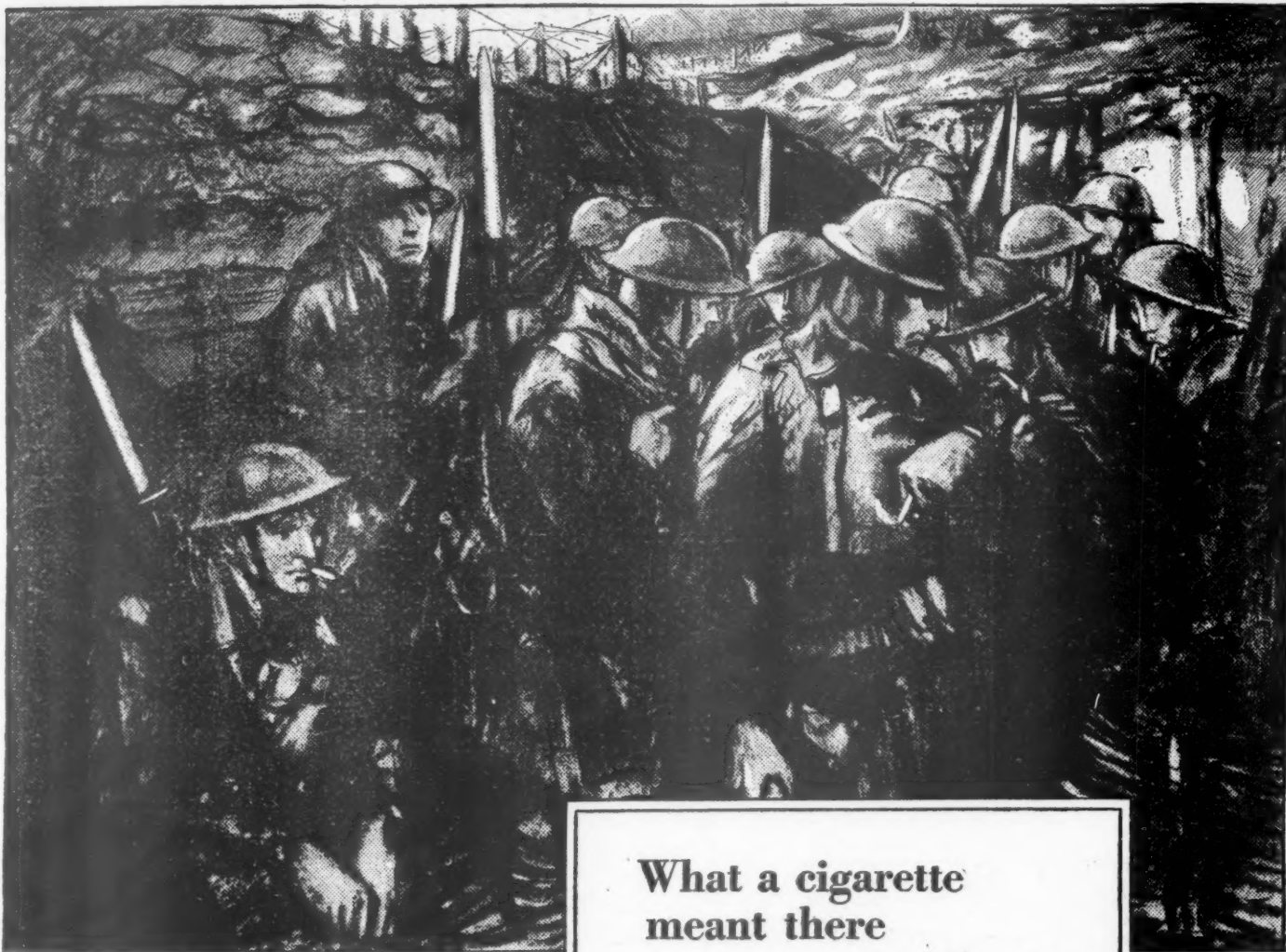
every physician endorses; that the public has found so helpful. It is a gentle corrective that every stomach needs at times; whenever a coated tongue, fetid breath, and acid skin tells you the system needs sweetening.

Phillips is the genuine prescription products physicians endorse; the name is important.



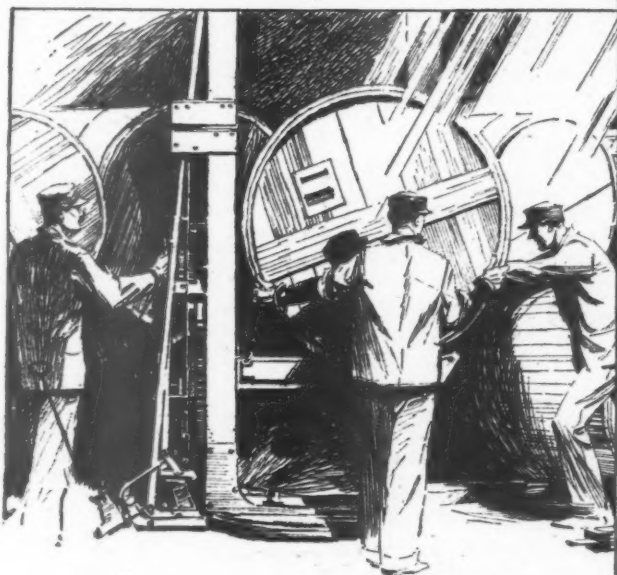
Demand PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

"Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. Registered Trade Mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.



What a cigarette meant there

Ten seconds to go—
and raw nerves fighting wearied muscles, driving
them on into that fearful unknown beyond the
wire. What man will ever forget the steadying
solace of that last sweet stolen smoke?



Millions of pounds of choice tobacco from each crop are stored away in great warehouses to "age."

What a cigarette means here

Two years to go—
the slow "ageing" by which tobaccos for Chesterfield
lose all bite and harshness . . .

Mysterious, this chemistry of Nature! Endless rows of
great hogheads, stored away in darkness; choice tobacco,
tightly packed . . . just waiting. And as if on signal,
twice each year the leaf goes through a natural "sweat",
—steeps in its own essences, grows mild and sweet
and mellow.

Selected leaf, costly patience, endless care—that's
what a cigarette means here. But right there is exactly
the reason why Chesterfield means what it does to you!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield

MILD enough for anybody . . . and yet **THEY SATISFY**

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Published Every Saturday by the
Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher.
Architects Building, 1800 E Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates: \$4 a year to Service members and their families, \$6 a year to civilians and organizations. Subscriptions payable in advance. Domestic postage prepaid. Postage to Canada and all other countries, \$1 additional. When changing your address give the old as well as the new.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Advertising rates, mechanical requirements, etc., on request to Director of Advertising, Architects Building, 1800 E Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Articles submitted by our readers should be accompanied by return postage if return is desired in the event of unavailability for publication. The entire contents of this edition have been copyrighted by the Army and Navy Journal, Inc. Reproduction of any of the contents, in whole or in part, without permission, is expressly forbidden.

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1929.

"* * * The pay as it exists today is not any too much * * * and officers of all grades find it very difficult to make both ends meet."—HEARINGS BEFORE SPECIAL PAY COMMITTEE, 1921.

THE COOLIDGE ADMINISTRATION nears its close. Its attitude in the matter of national defense we have watched carefully, and we have seen this vital matter given greater and greater consideration as the Chief Executive became more familiar with the nation's problems and its international relations. We have seen application of the policy of economy in wise directions and its application in other directions which we have regarded as unwise. We know the President was solidly opposed to any reduction in the commissioned personnel while he was in favor of a cut in the enlisted force. We found him anxious to learn the facts in connection with air development, and, once apprised of them, he acted upon the recommendations of the Morrow Board and used his great influence to put them into effect. He was one of the earnest supporters of the housing program. He anticipated adoption of the James proposal for an increase in rations by authorizing such increase himself. He has realized that a solution must be found for the promotion problem, but he has not favored some of the suggestions advanced by the War Department and others. Time and time again, he has said to the publisher of the *Army and Navy Journal* that an efficient Army was essential, and that while he was determined upon economy it was for the purpose of assuring greater efficiency with the amount of money available for national defense.

THE PRESIDENT HAS been heartily in favor of naval disarmament, but not at the expense of national defense. It can be said now that the House Naval Committee, when it first exposed Great Britain's violation of the spirit of the Washington Treaties, recommended the construction of three new cruisers. Mr. Coolidge told his callers that he was not in favor of their recommendation, and then took their breath away by saying he wanted 10, but the proposal must come from them. His instructions were responsible for the rejection of the British plans at Geneva, and he then made it clear that he intended to have naval parity with the British Empire in all classes of ships. He has felt that the mere authorization of cruisers at this session would cause world limitation, which, in fact, would augment American strength by causing a decrease in the force available for Great Britain. But if another conference failed to approach equality then undoubtedly he would have insisted upon additional construction, and more than this the enlargement of the officer and enlisted personnel. He has followed sympathetically the course pursued by Secretary Wilbur in investigating the pay situation of the Navy. In short, the Administration of Mr. Coolidge offers evidence of the betterment of the Fleet and more satisfactory preparedness at sea.

IT HAS BEEN our privilege to be in frequent contact with Mr. Coolidge, and it is with a feeling of keen regret that we see him leave the high office which he has distinguished. We know him to have been inspired through his years in the White House with a spirit of lofty patriotism and of intense loyalty to the ideal of service for all the people. When he entered the White House, there was suspicion of men in high places, more or less disgust with the Government because of the rumors of corruption prevalent, and dissatisfaction with the conduct of our affairs national and international. The plain, wholesome honesty, which the Massachusetts statesman displayed and exacted, his termination of extravagance, which his insistence upon economy effected, and the self-control and limitation upon unwise adventures manifested in internal and external affairs, brought about the complete restoration of public confidence in Government. For the Army, the Navy and Marine Corps, this achievement—and it is a great and far reaching achievement—was and is of high consequence; for they are the instruments of Government, and their morale is strong if the Government behind them be pure. So, in bidding an official farewell to Calvin Coolidge, our commander-in-chief, we do so with the knowledge that he has filled his position with probity, with wisdom and with judgment, and wish him the health and happiness he deserves in civil life.

THERE NEVER HAS been a more attractive man personally in the office of Secretary of War than Dwight F. Davis. We have not hesitated from time to time to express our views with respect to him and his policies. The Army will be grateful to him for his activities in the matter of proper housing. We would he had been more insistent earlier with respect to the solution of the promotion problem, but his delay in this respect has been compensated for by the pressure he has applied to Congress during the past few weeks. He has done nothing about pay, which we hold to be more vital than promotion, but he felt it would be wiser to follow the lead of the Navy Department. It was his suggestion that caused the President to appoint the Morrow Aircraft Board. We hold he did not fight strongly enough to prevent the reduction in the enlisted strength of the Army, a reduction caused by the absorption of air increments in the force at large. We emphatically approve his action in fixing a one-term limitation for Bureau Chiefs. We wish he had been firmer with the Budget Bureau. He will leave office with the Reserve question unsettled and vexatious for his successor. Proper organization of the War Department would have settled this controversy, but only a step was taken, and that step was made haltingly and has not been of any special value. We realize that Mr. Davis had many and excellent reasons for his reserve in some of the matters that came to him for action, that he was responsible for numerous policies which were creditable alike to him and to the Administration. We wish him well in the new post which we understand Mr. Hoover is to give him.

THE NAVAL ADMINISTRATION of Curtis D. Wilbur stands out as an earnest, fearless demonstration of high interest in the Fleet and of a notable increase in the morale of the Navy and the Marine Corps. For a time, the spirit of bad luck attended the Navy and the Secretary. There were accidents in the air and on the sea, and the anxious Californian was burdened by the weight of disaster. Of course, he had nothing to do with them, yet partisan politics blamed him for the Shenandoah and the submarine tragedies. With a rare understanding of popular psychology, Mr. Wilbur pursued his way, troubled but determined. It is worth while to realize that his one thought was the Fleet and its efficiency and effectiveness; that he was insistent upon naval equality; that he was wholesouled in his effort to improve promotion conditions in the Navy and Marine Corps; that he understood how

Service Humor

BUFFALOED.

Inst.—Cadet Ricklezut, how much does a 12-pound shell weigh?
Cadet—Don't know, sir.
Inst.—How much is a nickel?
Cadet—Five cents.
Inst.—Then how much does a 12-pound shell weigh?
Cadet (brightening up)—Five pounds, sir.

FAIR PLAY.

A sailor on leave was strolling in the country when he saw for the first time in his life two men working on a cross-cut saw. He stood for about a quarter of an hour watching the two men, one of whom was very tall, while the other was short. At last he made a sudden spring and dealt the taller man a blow in the face.

"What—what's this?" stammered the big man.

"You big coward," cried the sailor. "I've been watching you for the last quarter of an hour trying to take that saw from the little fellow!"

—5th Corps News.

S-POTTED.

1st Sailor—How did you find yourself after the racket last night?
2nd Sailor—Oh, I just looked under the sink, and there I was.

NO GALLOPING VENUS.

"So your girl doesn't believe in eloping, eh Captain?"

"I'll say she doesn't. Why, she wouldn't even let her imagination run away with her."

AR-RESTING PHRASE.

A Ft. Sam Houstoner suggests as a motto for new coins the pious phrase, "Abide With Me."

ANALOGY COMPLETE.

A Cpl. was marching in front of his squad when he overheard a voice in the rear rank say: "This squad is just like a river. The crank is in front."

"Yes," snapped back the Cpl., "but the nuts are all behind."

"CHANCE TO RISE."

"And will I have a chance to rise?" the prospect asked the recruiting officer.
"Certainly," was the reply. "Every morning at 5:30."

Gentlemen Prefer—

light jokes. The lighter, the better. Send your fair-haired sample of wit to us and we will do the rest. Address Humor Editor.

underpaid these Services were and took the step of appointing the McNamee Pay Board, whose report made the country understand the necessity of greater justice in compensation. His support of the Marine Corps in its Nicaraguan operations was to have been expected, but his encouragement and his unflinching efforts to aid it in the unwelcome task deserves the country's thanks. Mr. Wilbur is the type of public official the country needs, and we hope Mr. Hoover will recognize his ability by appointing him to an office where he can render further service.

IT IS WITH keen regret that we note the passing from Congress of two able members of the House—Mr. Morin and Mr. Furlow. We published last week a statement of the fine work which the former, as Chairman of the Committee, has done. We are particularly indebted to him, not only because of his broad attitude on Army questions and his constant effort to help the cause of national defense, but because, realizing the value of keeping the Army informed, he contributed weekly to the *Army and Navy Journal* valuable and interesting articles on current developments. We take this opportunity to thank Mr. Morin and to wish him well in his future career. In private life and in the public service to which he will return, we feel certain of his continued friendly interest in the military service and the cause of national defense. Mr. Furlow has not served long in Congress; but his ability, his industry and his activity have been constantly manifest, and it is not going too far to say his retirement constitutes a distinct loss to the Government. We are hopeful he will become a candidate for Congress again, and that his constituents, recognizing the stuff of which he is made, will return him to the House. In any case the Furlow bill will remain a monument to his vision and capacity.

WHEN YOU ARE TRANSFERRED

ASK the Journal about living conditions, etc., at the Post to which you have been directed to proceed. Questions will be answered as soon as possible either in this column or by letter. Address Post Editor.

A. D. A.—Ft. Monmouth, N. J., is located in Oceanport, N. J., half way between Red Bank and Long Branch. There is a bus line to both towns; nevertheless, a private car is almost a necessity. The public schools of both towns are open to Army children. It is hard to procure servants; white and colored average \$16 per week. There are fairly good markets in these towns, and a good post commissary. New York, Philadelphia, and other cities are easily reached. Quarters are insufficient for assigned and visiting officers. There are four sets for officers, seven under construction, and war-time barracks for about 40 bachelor officers. Houses or apartments are available in neighboring towns, at about \$20 to \$100 per month, furnished or unfurnished. Basketball, baseball, tennis, and swimming are engaged in at post, and neighboring links offer special privilege membership. The climate is normal for this latitude, but damp. Khaki is worn for three months, otherwise wool. Signal Corps garisons post. There is a post chaplain.

ASK THE JOURNAL

ALL questions on which our readers desire information will be answered as soon as possible after receipt. If there is any query you have in mind, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR. It will save you time and trouble. Avail yourselves of this "Service to the Services."

G. S. D.—In the War of 1812 the force of volunteers serving for 12 or more months was but 12 per cent of the troops employed; in the war with Mexico it was about 88 per cent. The language you cite is taken from the fifth annual message of President Jefferson. Two years later he called a special session of Congress to deal with the situation.

IN THE JOURNAL 60 YEARS AGO

REPORTS from General Sheridan's headquarters stated that an engagement took place between forces under the command of Colonel Hays and Indians, resulting successfully for the troops. One Indian village was totally destroyed.

The Japanese ports of Jeddo and Negato were opened to foreigners.

War Dept.
Corps AreasNational Guard
Officers Reserve Corps

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine CorpsCoast Guard
Naval Reserves

WAR DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS.

MAJ. GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, U. S. A., appointed C. of S. as of Nov. 21, 1926, and now serving as such, in under provisions of act of Congress approved Feb. 23, 1929, invested with rank and title of general. (Feb. 23.)

Brig. Gen. M. J. Lenihan, U. S. A., from command of 3d Div., Fort Lewis, Wash., Mar. 26, when, for convenience of the Government, he will proceed home and await retirement. (Feb. 26.)

Brig. Gen. F. C. Bolles, U. S. A., detailed as member of classification board for purpose of making classification of officers under the provisions of act of Congress approved June 4, 1926, vice Brig. Gen. G. V. H. Mosley, U. S. A., relieved. (Feb. 27.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, C. OF S.
Lt. Col. W. K. Wilson (C. A. C.) from detail as member of G. S. C. with W. D. G. S., May 23, from duty in office of C. of S., Washington, D. C., to N. Y. and sail June 25 for San Francisco, Calif., thence of expiration of leave to sail Sept. 11 for Hawaii for duty. (Feb. 21.)

Lt. Col. J. W. Stillwell (Inf.) assigned to duty as instr., Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service in Philippines, relieved from detail G. S. C., with troops, Mar. 17. (Feb. 23.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. H. BRIDGES, THE A. G.
MAJ. L. Watrous from duty in office of The A. G., Washington, D. C., from add. duty, O. H. 3d C. A., June 20, to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty at hqrs. 2nd C. A. (Feb. 26.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. A. KREGER, THE J. A. G.
MAJ. W. M. Connor from duty as stu., Harvard Law Sch., Cambridge, Mass., on completing course, June 25, to duty in office of the J. A. G., Washington, D. C. (Feb. 21.)

Capt. R. E. Hannay, Jr., on completion of tour of foreign service, to duty in office of the J. A. G., Washington, D. C. (Feb. 27.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, THE Q. M. G.
Capt. E. D. Russ is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto and will proceed home. (Feb. 25.)

Order of Jan. 23, relieving Col. H. C. Whitehead from duties at hqrs. 8th C. A., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in time to sail from N. Y. June 6 for Panama, is revoked. (Feb. 26.)

Col. G. V. Heldt from duties at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to N. Y. and sail June 6 for Canal Zone for duty. (Feb. 26.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, THE S. G. Medical Corps.
MAJ. C. E. Drake from treatment at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to rejoin proper station, Fort Hancock, N. J. (Feb. 21.)

Capt. S. D. Avery, now on leave at Troy, Mo., from assignment to 4th C. A. laboratory, Ft. McPherson, Ga., on expiration of leave, to Washington, D. C., for duty at Walter Reed Hosp. (Feb. 23.)

MAJ. F. E. Gessner from duty at Letterman Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to sail from that port May 25 for Philippines for duty. (Feb. 23.)

MAJ. J. V. Fullis assigned to duty at 4th C. A. Laboratory, Ft. McPherson, Ga., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Feb. 23.)

Lt. Col. L. H. Hanson, Fort Monmouth, N. J., for convenience of the Government, to home and await retirement. (Feb. 25.)

MAJ. S. M. Corbett from duty at George Washington Univ. Med. Sch., Washington, D. C., July 25, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (Feb. 26.)

MAJ. F. Kramer from duty in office of attending surgeon, N. Y. C. Apr. 15, detailed instr., Med. Dept., Ohio N. G., station at Columbus. (Feb. 26.)

Lt. Col. W. K. Bartlett detailed as member of Medical Promotion examining board to meet in Boston, Mass., at Col. C. F. Moore, relieved. (Feb. 27.)

Order of Feb. 14, relieving Capt. W. E. McConne from duty with recruiting at Okla. City and detailing for duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., revoked. (Feb. 27.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. E. C. Alley from gen. disp., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., Apr. 6, to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., for duty. (Feb. 25.)

Capt. N. C. Pickles from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Apr. 10 for N. Y., thence to Washington, D. C., for duty at gen. disp., U. S. A. (Feb. 26.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. R. T. Seymour from duty at Fort Hoyle, Md., from temp. duty at Fort Myer, Va., Apr. 10, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Feb. 26.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. R. L. CARMICHAEL, C. OF F.
1st Lt. J. H. McFall from duty at Ft. Eustis, Va., to office of Chief of Finance for duty. (Feb. 27.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. E. E. JADWIN, C. OF E.
Capt. A. S. Ackerman relieved from assignment to Eng. Sch., detach., and from duty at Ft. Humphreys, Va., June 1, detailed at Carnegie Inst. of Technology, to 2d Corps Area to temp. duty on completing this duty will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty. (Feb. 27.)

1st Lt. E. M. Caffey from duty as assist. to the dist. eng. at Jacksonville, Fla., and Org. Reg. of 4th Corps Area to 15th Engrs. at Ft. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Feb. 27.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.
Capt. J. C. Grubb from duty at Planting Arts, N. J., assigned to 15th Ord.

Status of Promotion in Service

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS.

Promotion and Vacancies on the Promotion List (cumulative) since Feb. 21, 1929.

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—Upton Birnis, Jr., G. S. C. (F. A.), No. 9, Page 149, Jan., 1929, Army List & Dir.

Last nomination—Frank P. Amos, Cav. Vacancies—None.
Senior lieutenant colonel—Herman Glade, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel—Francis B. Wilby, C. E., No. 594, Page 151.

Last nomination—Jarvis J. Bain, C. E. Vacancies—One. Officer entitled—Thomas H. Emerson, C. E.
Senior major if vacancy were filled—Robert S. Thomas, C. E.

Last promotion to the grade of major—Leander E. Hathaway, Inf., No. 2315, Page 157.

Last nomination—Oliver A. Heas, Inf. Vacancies—One. Officer entitled—Edward A. Allen, Sig. C.

Senior captain if vacancy were filled—Frank L. Whittaker, Cav.
Last promotion to the grade of captain—Joseph C. Dolen, F. A., No. 5566, Page 169.

Last nomination—Verne G. Snell, C. A. C. Vacancies—One. Officer entitled—Waine Archer, Inf.

Senior first lieutenant if vacancy were filled—Aaron E. Jones, A. C.
Last promotion to the grade of first lieutenant—Joseph P. Shumate, C. A. C., No. 8444, Page 179.

Last nomination—Robert L. Brookings, A. C.
Vacancies—Two. Officers entitled—Raymond H. Coombs, F. A.; Wellington A. Samouco, F. A.

Senior second lieutenant if vacancies were filled—Francis E. Kidwell, Sig. C.
Vacancies in grade of second lieutenant (promotion list branches).—145.

NATIONAL GUARD

Washington.
G. O. No. 3. Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 146th F. A., Washington National Guard, having conformed to the conditions prescribed by National Guard Regulations, has been redesignated by the Secretary of War as Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2nd Battalion, 148th F. A., Washington National Guard, with station at Kent, Wash. Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, 146th F. A., having conformed to the conditions prescribed by National Guard Regulations, has been extended recognition as National Guard, with station at Seattle, Wash.

Co., to Frankford Ars., Pa., accompanying it to Fort Hoyle, Md., for station. (Feb. 23.)

MAJ. R. Taylor from duty in office of Asst. Sec. of War, Washington, D. C., reporting between Aug. 15 and 20 for duty as stu., A. W. C. (Feb. 26.)

Capt. L. A. Miller from duty at caterpillar tractor plant, San Leandro, Calif., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail Apr. 10 for N. Y., thence to Aberdeen, Prov. Ground, Md., for duty. (Feb. 26.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. G. S. GIBBS, C. S. O.
1st Lt. J. H. Brewer from duty at Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to N. Y. C. and sail June 6 for Canal Zone for duty. (Feb. 21.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.
MAJ. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C. OF C. W. S.
Order of Feb. 19, relieving Maj. E. Montgomery from duty in office of C. C. W. S., Washington, D. C., assigning him to duty as stu., A. W. C., revoked. (Feb. 26.)

MAJ. J. F. J. Zerbe from duty at Edgewood Ars., Md., to Washington, D. C., reporting between Aug. 15 and 20 for duty as stu., A. W. C. (Feb. 26.)

Order of Feb. 1, sending Sgt. C. J. Walsh to Ft. Omaha, Nebr., amended, sending him to Chicago, Ill., reporting to commanding general 6th Corps Area for assignment to duty with C. W. S. (Feb. 27.)

CHAPLAIN CORPS.

COL. E. P. EASTERBROOK, C. OF CHAP.
Order of Feb. 9 amended, which directs Chap. C. W. B. Hill, U. S. A., to sail July 11, via Government transportation, for the C. Z. (Feb. 27.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. H. B. CROSBY, C. OF CAV.
Lt. Col. F. G. Turner from detail with O. R., 7th C. A., 66th Cav. Div., Des Moines, Iowa, July 1, to Philadelphia, Pa., for recruiting duty, 3d C. A. (Feb. 23.)

Following from duty as stu., Cav. Sch., Fort Riley, Kans., on completing course, assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Fort Bliss, Tex.: Capt. T. B. Appar, 1st Lts. J. K. Baker, J. L. Ballantyne, C. E. Morrison, J. H. Roper, P. B. Shotwell, 2nd Lts. A. A. Frieron and W. K. Noel. (Feb. 23.)

MAJ. J. J. Bohn from duty as stu., C. & G. S. Sch., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on completing course, assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Fort Bliss, Tex. (Feb. 23.)

2nd Lt. C. G. Meahan from duty as stu., Cav. Sch., Fort Riley, Kans., on completing course, assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Fort Clark, Tex. (Feb. 23.)

Capt. L. L. Gocher from duty as stu., Inf. Sch., Fort Benning, Ga., on completing course, assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Fort Clark, Tex. (Feb. 23.)

Capt. S. Boon, Jr., from duty as stu., F. A. Sch., Fort Sill, Okla., on completing course, assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Camp Marfa, Tex., for duty. (Feb. 23.)

Following from duty as stu., Cav. Sch., Fort Riley, Kans., on completing course,

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS.

Mar. 1, 1929.

Rear Adm. H. E. Yarnell, Capt. Benj. Dutton, Jr., Comdr. C. M. Cooke, Jr., Lt. Comdr. Ward P. Davis, Lt. Charles C. Phleger, Lt. (j. g.) K. Morrison, Jr.

Medical Corps.

Rear Adm. G. T. Smith, Capt. R. Hayden, Comdr. G. W. Calver, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Andrews, Lt. C. M. Dumbaul.

Dental Corps.

Comdr. E. E. Harris, Lt. Comdr. F. J. Long, Lt. J. M. Thompson, Jr.

Supply Corps.

Rear Adm. T. H. Hicks, Capt. E. G. Morrell, Comdr. F. C. Bowerford, Lt. Comdr. L. R. Steeves, Lt. E. T. Stewart, Jr., Lt. (j. g.) T. W. Baker.

Chaplain Corps.

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. W. L. Thompson, Lt. E. G. Hangan, Lt. (p. g.) Act. Chap. John Doyle.

Construction Corps.

Rear Adm. G. H. Rock, Capt. W. P. Druley, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. T. P. Wynkoop, Lt. H. R. Williams.

Civil Engineer Corps.

Rear Adm. F. T. Chambers, Capt. C. D. Thurber, Comdr. G. Church, Lt. Comdr. H. S. Bean, Lt. H. P. Needham.

U. S. M. C. PROMOTION STATUS.

March 1, 1929.

Last Commissioned. Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Col. E. A. Greene, Col. E. B. Manwaring, Lt. Col. S. W. Bogan, Lt. Col. C. B. Matthews, Maj. DeWitt, P. G. Bogan, Maj. A. F. Howard, Capt. A. W. Paul, Capt. D. G. Oglesby, 1st Lt. R. J. Straub, 1st Lt. P. Y. Thwing

CORPS AREA

SIXTH CORPS AREA

Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

BRIG. GEN. CASPER H. CONRAD, JR.
Col. M. B. Stokes, Chief of Staff.

Assumption of Command—Brig. Gen. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., hereby assumes command of the Sixth Corps Area.

Leaves—Three months, effective Mar. 18, 1929, to 1st Lt. M. D. Mann, A. C. (D. O. L.). Two months, effective July 1, 1929, to 1st Lt. W. H. Schildroth, 6th Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Camp Marfa, Tex.: Capt. P. Nelson and 1st Lt. R. T. Wilson. (Feb. 23.)

MAJ. J. C. King from duty at hqrs. 8th C. A., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., June 1, detailed as instr., Cav. Kans. N. G., Topeka, after 7 days' instructions at hqrs. 7th C. A., Fort Omaha, Nebr. (Feb. 23.)

MAJ. H. H. Broadhurst from duty as instr., Cav., Ala. N. G., Andalusia, June 1, detailed instr., Cav., Ky. N. G., Lexington. (Feb. 23.)

Capt. A. H. Besse from detail as instr., N. Y. N. G., Syracuse, June 30, assigned to 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (Feb. 23.)

Capt. H. R. Gay detailed in Q. M. C., Aug. 31, from duties at Cav. Sch., Fort Riley, Kans., to duty as asst. to off. in charge, remount purchasing and breeding hqrs., Fort Reno, Okla. (Feb. 25.)

1st Lt. W. C. Scott, from duty at oversens discharge and replacement depot, Fort McDowell, Calif., assigned to 13th Cav., Fort Riley, Kans., reporting June 20. (Feb. 25.)

Col. J. D. L. Hartman, Cav. (with Sig. Corps), Seattle, Wash., for convenience of government, to home Apr. 9, and await retirement. (Feb. 26.)

Lt. Col. G. H. Baird from duties with 61st Cav. Div., N. Y. C., from detail with O. R., 2nd C. A., Sept. 30, instead of June 30, as previously ordered. (Feb. 26.)

MAJ. R. W. Cooksey from duties as stu., Japanese language, Tokio, Japan, detailed for duty with O. R., 2nd C. A., 303d Cav., station at N. Y., and will proceed to Nagasaki, and sail Apr. 22 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to sail May 18 for N. Y. for duty. (Feb. 26.)

Capt. J. W. Carroll from duties as stu., Chinese language, Peking, China, assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Camp Marfa, Tex., and will proceed to Chinwangtao, and sail Apr. 17 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to Camp Marfa, for duty. (Feb. 26.)

Capt. H. E. Dodge from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., Sept. 1, detailed at Norwich Univ., Northfield, Vt. (Feb. 26.)

Col. G. T. Bowman detailed as member of court of inquiry to meet at headquarters 3d Corps Area, vice Col. J. P. Hains, C. A., relieved. (Feb. 27.)

1st Lts. W. J. Crowe, L. L. Judge relieved from assignment and duties at U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1929, to 1st Cav. Div., Fort Bliss, Tex. (Feb. 27.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. F. T. AUSTIN, C. OF F. A.
MAJ. E. C. W. Davis, now at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to Army retiring board, Washington, D. C., for examination. (Feb. 21.)

Capt. N. E. McCluer assigned to F. A., 2nd Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Feb. 21.)

1st Lt. E. A. Erickson assigned to 10th F. A., Fort Lewis, Wash., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Feb. 21.)

MAJ. J. L. Devers from 1st F. A., Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 1, assigned to duty in of-

(Please turn to Page 539)

NAVY

Feb. 20, 1929.

Capt. B. C. Allen and Comdrs. I. C. Bogart, to Army War College, Washington; H. M. Bemis, to Asiatic Sta.; W. E. Hall, to Navy Yard Div., Navy Dept.; Lt. L. Gorman, to Norfolk Navy Yard; Lt. (j. g.) C. C. Hoffman, to U. S. S. Cleveland; W. K. Rhodes, to VO Squadron 4B, Arcft. Sqdns., Battle Flt.; Ens. M. K. Fleming, Jr., to VO Squadron 5B, Arcft. Sqdns., Battle Flt.

Comdr. W. Chambers (M. C.), to Bu. M. and S.; Lt. Comdr. A. H. Dearing (M. C.), to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila.; Lt. E. J. Cummings (M. C.), to Nav. Disp., Navy Dept.; Lt. (j. g.) A. W. Loy (M. C.), to U. S. S. Langley; Comdr. P. A. Clarke (S. C.), to Norfolk Navy Yard; Lts. H. H. Hines (S. C.), to Asiatic Sta.; J. L. Cash (S. C.), to Navy Disb. Off., Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Capt. S. K. Evans (Chap. C.), to Bu. Navig.; Mach. C. H. Griffin, to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty Optical Sch.; Rad. El. P. R. Zimmerman, to U. S. S. Omaha.

Feb. 21, 1929.

Comdr. W. W. Bradley, Jr., to governor of Guam; Lt. Comdrs. L. B. Green, to command U. S. S. Overton; J. R. Redman, to U. S. S. Detroit; Lts. W. C. Eaton and W. E. Maksokey, to Asiatic Sta.; V. R. Murphy, to command U. S. S. S-11; C. Wellborn, Jr., to U. S. S. New Mexico; Lts. (j. g.) F. D. Hamblin, to U. S. S. O-4; F. R. Stickey, to U. S. S. Burns.

Ens. K. Craig, to U. S. S. Niagara; J. K. Lewis, to U. S. S. Eagle 35; P. F. Wakeman, to Battleship Divns., Battle Flt.; Capt. W. M. Garton (M. C.), to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; Capt. J. L. Neilson (M. C.), relieved from add. duty, San Diego; Lts. F. M. Rohow (M. C.), to Asiatic Sta.; W. C. C. Trojakowski (D. C.), to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.; W. G. Conrad (S. C.), to U. S. S. New York; J. Fellis (S. C.), to Nav. Ord. Plant, Baldwin, L. I.; R. L. Koester (S. C.), to Div. 35, Dest. Sqdns., Battle Flt.; J. Simon (S. C.), to Asiatic Sta.; Lt. (j. g.) J. C. Molder (S. C.), to temp. duty nearest rec. ship in U. S.

Comdr. W. A. Maguire (Chap. C.), to Asiatic Sta.; Lt. (j. g.) E. O'Neill (Chap. C.), to U. S. S. Nevada; Ch. Bosn, J. Smith, to U. S. S. Nehalem; Ch. Rad. El. R. J. Swint, to 7th Nav. Dist.; Ch. Pay. Clk. R. C. Outten, to Asiatic Sta.

Feb. 23, 1929.

Capt. F. Lyon, to home; Comdrs. C. H. Morrison, to U. S. S. Holland; L. S. Stewart, to Asiatic Station; Lt. Comdrs. G. B. Ashe, to Georgia Tech., Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Buchanan, to U. S. S. West Virginia; R. B. Hammes, to Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.; T. C. Lathmore, Jr., to Office J. A. G., Navy Dept.; W. Perkins, to command U. S. S. John D. Edwards; P. M. Rhea, to U. S. S. Nevada; A. G. Robinson, to c. f. o. U. S. S. Salt Lake City; H. P. Samson, to U. S. S. Mississippi; R. R. Thompson, to U. S. S. New Mexico; Lts. H. B. Brumbaugh, to U. S. S. Maryland; W. F. Brown, to U. S. S. Whitney; S. S. Bunting, to Asiatic Station; J. J. Couble, to c. f. o. U. S. S. Pensacola; J. J. Curley, Jr., to Asiatic Station; P. L. Farrell, to U. S. S. Niagara; W. F. Fitzgerald, Jr., to U. S. S. Nevada; G. F. Galpin, to Asiatic Station; T. J. Haffey, to U. S. S. Arkansas; S. H. Hurt, Jr., to U. S. S. Asiatic Station; W. W. Juvenal, to U. S. S. Florida; B. Macdonald, Jr., G. F. Menzies, J. P. Moncreur, to Asiatic Station; M. Moses, to U. S. S. Colorado; K. H. Noble, to U. S. S. California; R. H. Roberts, to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; F. A. Saunders, to Asiatic Station; W. C. Theimer, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; C. R. Todd, D. R. Tallman, R. D. Tallman, R. D. Tarback, J. P. Womble, Jr., to Asiatic Sta.; E. T. Woodbridge, to command U. S. S. S-46.

Lts. (j. g.) L. J. McPeake, to U. S. S. Cleveland; A. B. Vorse, to Dest. Sqdns., Battle Flt.; Ens. F. Bruner, H. T. Deutermann, M. B. Gurney, A. E. Leoser, to temp. duty N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.; A. B. Mayfield, Jr., to U. S. S. Ludlow; D. G. McMillan, to U. S. S. Procyon; T. B. Neblett, to U. S. S. Arizona; W. H. Price, to U. S. S. Cleveland; C. Shands, to temp. duty N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.; H. J. Ward, to U. S. S. Burns.

Capt. A. J. Geiger (M. C.), to Naval Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; Lts. M. J. Dambacher (S. C.), to Naval Sta., Guam; M. T. Betton (S. C.), to Div. 27, Dest. Sqdns., Scouting Flt.; H. R. Hubbard (S. C.), to Reg. Ship, San Francisco; Ens. J. W. Haines (S. C.), to Reg. Ship, New York; Lt. Comdr. W. L. Thompson (C. C.), to U. S. S. Idaho; Lt. W. H. Rafferty (C. C.), to Naval Sta., Saint Thomas, V. I.; Chief Msn. L. D. Douglas, to Asiatic Sta.; Chief Msn. P. J. Solon, to U. S. S. Umpqua.

Feb. 25, 1929.

Lt. Comdr. F. P. Thomas to U. S. S. Florida; Lt. (j. g.) P. K. Bryant to Naval Academy.

The following dispatch orders were received from C-in-C Asiatic Fleet, dated Feb. 21, 1929: Lt. Comdr. C. W. Hamill, Lts. K. E. Brimmer, J. Newson, Lts. (j. g.) J. C. Guillet, L. N. Blair, A. V. Bres, J. J. O'Donnell, Ens. D. Goldenson, Chief Bosn. F. W. Filby, Mach. C. T. Foley to U. S. S.; Lts. J. W. Rogers to cont. duty U. S. S. Tulsa; K. A. Reed to cont. duty U. S. S. General Alava; W. W. Price to U. S. S. Canopus; Lts. (j. g.) W. A. New to U. S. S. S-39; R. N. Allen to U. S. S. S-41; Lt. Comdr. A. M. Larsen (M. C.) to U. S. S. Luzon; Lts. H. D. Hubbard (M. C.) to U. S. S. Isabel; F. L. Rend (M. C.) to 4th

(Please turn to Page 538)

Promotion Hearings Held.

(Continued from Page 522)

tem, with regard to the place the officer holds on it, is vital to his advancement; if you changed the system, I, frankly, do not see that it would make much difference, particularly if you have the limiting percentage. It would have the same effect. Otherwise, as regards position on the list, the mere question of whether Captain A sits ahead of Captain B at a court-martial table, or whether he enters the room before him or after him, is of no consequence. That, to my mind, is a very minor matter.

Mr. Wurzbach. I do not attach any importance to that, but I can see how it would be important to an officer to be

1,000 files below another. That officer would have a valid objection.

Many Groups.

Secretary Davis. My feeling is this: There are a great many groups whose cases have been studied, and where there were apparent, and sometimes real injustices being done, attempts have been made time and again, as you know, to correct them. Some of them are justified. In view of the very serious condition which confronts us today in this whole matter I have been hopeful that Congress could get together on those fundamental things which affect the whole Army and affect every officer in it, and then, perhaps, later take up those controversial matters and place them in a separate bill. I have been hopeful that that could be done, so as to get something through. If we are going to have this legislation killed because of these various groups—some of them have real complaints—bringing up matters which may result in the defeat of the bill, then, we are confronted with a very serious situation. That condition can be corrected, and lots of those things can be taken up later just as well. They might take effect as of the date of the present bill but the thing that I am afraid of is that if we get into a lot of these controversial matters, we will lose the legislation, which is all that some of these officers have for their ultimate advancement in accordance with length of service in grade.

Mr. Wurzbach. If this legislation were passed, without taking care of those outside groups, you do not think that the same argument would be made against this special legislation that was made before on the ground that the pay act was final, and that these officers, if they had had merit, would have been taken care of? In other words, you do not believe that this would be pleaded as res adjudicata, or that they will be met with the argument that the fact they were not included in this legislation was evidence that they should not have been given the same relief?

No Bill Perfect.

Secretary Davis. I should not think so. I do not think that any bill you may pass will be so perfect that you will not find later that you will want to amend it in certain ways. I think that would be too much to expect. Therefore, if you do it, I think you should pass it with the intention that you have in mind, of limiting this bill, as far as you can, to fundamentals, and to correcting the fundamental evils that affect all of the officers, leaving the other things to come up later. I do not see how that argument would be a valid one, if that is the intention of the committee.

Mr. Wurzbach. You think there might be supplemental legislation, if necessary?

Secretary Davis. I think you will be able to correct a lot of things. You must remember that in most of those cases, with this provision for promotion for length of service in grade, they will be taken care of, and they will get their

promotion just the same. Furthermore, the first promotions, I think, under this system of promotion in grade groups, will not come until about 1937. That is when the big group will come, and you will have eight or nine years there to bring up any other matters. But, if you do not pass this fundamental thing at this time, or in this Congress, I think you are going to deal a very serious blow to the national defense.

Mr. Reece. In your judgment, would it be practicable to change section 3 in this bill, by substituting for it the idea of the Furlow bill, for the Air Corps, and making such adjustments in the other sections as may be necessary in order to do so?

Secretary Davis. In what particular point, Mr. Reece?

Mr. Reece. I refer to section 3, which is the section relating to the Air Corps.

Secretary Davis. I mean what particular point do you have in mind?

Mr. Reece. Changing section 3 of this bill, or substituting for it the provision in the Furlow bill for a separate list for the Air Corps.

Secretary Davis. You mean a separate list?

Mr. Reece. Yes, sir.

Could Change Bill.

Secretary Davis. Undoubtedly the bill could be changed, but I think you would have to make some changes in other sections of the bill. I do not believe you could cut this out and put the other in, without making other changes in the bill. Of course, it could be done.

Mr. Reece. Of course, there must be certain changes made in other sections of the bill, but if those changes were made, what would you think of the bill?

Secretary Davis. Would it be possible to add something to section 3, or to make some other changes that would accomplish what you want, or do you want to eliminate that?

Mr. Reece. Mr. Furlow could answer that.

Mr. Furlow. I think it could be worked out all right to accomplish the purposes of a separate promotion list, without using the verbiage of the original House bill. I think that could be done by incorporating a section in there.

Secretary Davis. You would probably have to make other changes.

Mr. Furlow. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. All those things should be worked out in conference.

Mr. Furlow. Absolutely.

Mr. Reece. The purpose of my question was to get your view upon the bill, should that change be made.

Can Work Out Bill.

Secretary Davis. As I have said, I am confident that this committee, in conference with the Senate committee, can work out a bill which will accomplish the results that we all have in mind on the fundamentals that are involved. I have absolute confidence in whatever you work out. So far as I am concerned, if you will preserve the fundamentals, as I think you will—

Mr. Reece (interposing). There are two fundamentals in the minds of some gentlemen, both in the Army and out. Therefore, the fundamentals will require some description before we can get together on some common fundamentals. Some people hold that the fundamental difficulty probably relates almost entirely to the Air Corps.

Mr. James. If the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff will say, if this committee should decide to provide a separate promotion list of the Air Corps, that that is a matter that should be taken care of I have no doubt we could agree on a bill.

Secretary Davis. Let me answer Mr. Reece's question as to the fundamentals, if I can. I think that, under the present system of promotion, the Air Corps officer could quite properly feel that a separate list was a fundamental matter for his interest, but, frankly, if you adopt the system that all of us have in mind, of promotion for length of service in grade, I think the situation would be met. I do not see that that is fundamental. I may be stupid, but I do not see what difference it would make to them if they get their promotion when they have had a certain length of service in grade. Their position on either a separate list or a single list would not affect that promotion. Frankly, I do not see what difference it would make, and, therefore, I would not consider it fundamental under the new system, but I would under the old.

Mr. McSwain. And not being fundamental, you would be indifferent to the creation of a separate promotion list for them.

Could Work Either Way.

Secretary Davis. I think it could be worked out either way.

The Chairman. By a separate list, Mr. Furlow had in mind a system that would accelerate promotions in that branch of the service.

Mr. Furlow. I had more than that in mind.

Mr. Garrett. It means a separate list for the Air Corps. That is what it means, and we had as well recognize it. There is no use in beating around the bush on this question. There are some members who do not believe the Air Corps is being taken care of as it should be. A lot of them are being killed—

Secretary Davis. That would be true under the old system where promotions were made to fill vacancies, but under the new system, where they would get promotion for length of service in grade, regardless of vacancies, I do not see where the difficulty would come from.

Mr. Wright. Mr. Secretary, if I understand your position, it is, briefly, this: There is a very acute situation in the Army now with reference to the matter of promotion, and you believe that it would be to the best interest of the Army and of the country for Congress, or the individual

members of Congress, to agree on some legislation which would carry out what you term "fundamentals," and not sacrifice them through the consideration of details. Now, bearing in mind the whole Army and the Air Corps, do you think that this bill here under consideration accomplishes those fundamentals that you have in mind?

Secretary Davis. I think the general principles do. There might be some changes and additions that the committee would want to put in, but the general principles upon which it is based, I think, are the same general principles that are embraced in the Furlow bill and in the Wainwright bill.

Details Up to Committee.

Mr. Wright. Would you care to venture any suggestion as to any changes in this present bill, for the purpose of improving it?

Secretary Davis. I do not want to go into the details. The impression I want to try to leave on this committee is the very serious condition that confronts us.

Mr. Wright. You think the thing to do is to avoid the details?

Secretary Davis. If we go into the details it will kill the bill. I will not say that you will have killed the Army, but you will have done a very serious damage to the national defense.

Mr. Sparks. Mr. Secretary, I understand you to say that a serious condition confronts us, and that the enactment of this (Please turn to Next Page)

Ford

SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO SERVICE MEN

Low Finance Terms
Delivery Arranged
Anywhere in U. S.

HANDLEY MOTOR CO.

3730 Georgia Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Write For Information

Smart Travellers
Look For

The Fairfax

Fifth Avenue at Craig,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Locust Street at 43d,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Massachusetts Ave. at 31st,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
715 Delaware Avenue,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

10% DISCOUNT TO MEM-
BERS OF THE SERVICE

Double Room With Bath
\$1.50 Per Day
Living Room, Bedroom and
Bath, \$6.00 Per Day
Weekly and Monthly Rentals

The pause
that refreshes

Drink
Coca-Cola
Delicious and Refreshing



Work long enough, walk far enough,
play hard enough—and you've got
to stop . . . Pause for an ice-cold
Coca-Cola. Refreshed, you resume
with the feeling of a fresh start.
That tingling, delicious taste and
its cool after-sense of refreshment
make a little minute long enough
for a big rest.

OVER
8
MILLION
a day

The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

Hotel Gordon

The Big Home Away From Home
16th and Eye Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Reasonable Rates: American Plan, \$2.50 per
day to \$6. European plan, \$1.50 per
day to \$2.50.

Hotel La Fayette

In the Center of All That Is Worth While
in the Capital City. One Block from
Army and Navy Club. 25% Discount on
All Rooms to Officers in Active Service.
SIXTEENTH STREET AT EYE N. W.
Washington, D. C.

BLACKSTONE HOTEL

Washington, D. C. 1016 17th St. N. W.

A modern fireproof Hotel. Homelike and
Cosy. Complete in appointments and in
Service. All Rooms with Private Bath.
Moderate Rates. Garage in Connection.
Special Rates to Officers of the Army and
Navy. G. Meredith Winship, Manager.

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO

Close to everything worth while. Excel-
lent cuisine. Moderate rates for high class
accommodation. Special discount on room
rates to Officers of the Army and Navy and
their families. Stewart bus meets all trains
and steamers.

Lost---A Buddy!

One of the classifieds listed below is
brim full of what newspapermen call
"human interest." A World War veteran
wants to get in touch with three former
buddies—and, naturally, he can think of no
medium better suited to his purpose than
the Classified Column of the Army and
Navy Journal. The advertiser in this case
is certain (and rightly so) that one of his
buddies, if not all of them, will see his
"ad" before this issue is off the press very
long. It matters not if they are in this
country or in foreign lands—the Army and
Navy Journal, "Spokesman of the Ser-
vices," follows the flag to all corners of
the world.

For rates, etc., address Classified Editor,
Army and Navy Journal, 1300 E St. N.
W., Washington, D. C.

CLASSIFIED

FOR RENT—Two furnished bedrooms,
each with private bath. Very well fur-
nished, especially suitable for bachelors.
Excellent location, near Dupont Circle.
Phone Decatur 860.

FOR RENT—One of the most attractive
homes in Burleigh, semidetached, brick;
6 rooms and bath; sunporch, Kelvinator
and all other modern improvements.
Beautiful side and back yard; 2-car
garage. 3517 8 St. N. W. Apply at
premises. Reasonable Rental.

FOR SALE—By Retired Officer, blue
uniforms like new. Box 7, Sherman, Calif.

CORDOVA APARTMENTS
1 to 7 Rooms—\$30.50 to \$130
L. W. Groomes, 1416 F St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Information about former
"buddies." Darcey Thickston, Bill Wall and
Homer McDaniel, stationed Schofield Bar-
racks 1917-18. Write for news of buddy
who knew you at Benford, G. J. James,
1014 H St., Sacramento, Calif.

WANTED—To hear from Retired Band
Leader who would be interested in position
as band leader at a university. Box
R, Army and Navy Journal.

FOR RENT—Furnished Apartment in Le
Bourget, 2127 California St. Three bed-
rooms, three baths, hallway, kitchen, porch,
Kelvinator. Reasonable. Apply Sandoz, Inc.,
2 Dupont Circle.

Promotion Hearings Held.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

legislation is necessary for the national defense.

Secretary Davis. That is my feeling very strongly, General.

Mr. Speaks. I would like to have your views as to how this legislation in any manner affects the national defense, except in so far as it relates to increasing personal material benefits to Army officers.

Morale Essential.

Secretary Davis. Your national defense and the efficiency of your Army depend on that intangible thing we call morale. It is bound to be that way in peace and in war. You can not have morale in business, society, politics, military affairs, or anything else, if you have a feeling of injustice, or a real feeling of injustice, or a righteous feeling of injustice, whether it is on the part of a business man or anybody else, that you have not got a fair possibility of rising or improving your condition as the years go on, after giving up years of service to that business or that profession. That is one of the great things. The second is the point I made before, that you can not have an efficient army, if you are going to keep your older men in minor ranks, performing duties which are not suited to their age, and which younger men should do, thus denying them the possibility of getting experience and training in higher ranks. That is true, because that is the very purpose of your whole system of training. The purpose is to train men so they can fill higher ranks in time of war. Therefore I think you are affecting it, both from the standpoint of the officer and from the standpoint of the Government. I do not like to go into this at too great length, because I took that up before you came in.

Mr. Speaks. I might understand your attitude toward this question, in a general way, if officers of the Army were forced to remain in the Military Establishment; but if conditions in the service with respect to compensation and other benefits are unsatisfactory, why should not they be placed on the same basis as other employees of the Government—that is, step aside and permit others who are willing and prepared to accept the commissions and duties take their places?

Will Lose Officers.

Secretary Davis. That is the very thing I am afraid will happen. I am afraid that you will lose a large number of your best officers, if they do not have some reasonable prospect of promotion. I think that would be a very serious blow to the Government and to the national defense.

Mr. Speaks. Mr. Secretary, with all due respect, I do not agree with you.

Secretary Davis. I am sorry, General, but with all due respect to you, that is my opinion.

Mr. Speaks. I believe that a large majority of Army officers have sufficient knowledge of the practical affairs of life to realize that they can not find employment in business activities, which will bring them compensation and benefits equaling those enjoyed in their present positions. In my opinion it will take but a brief period of time for those who have that attitude of mind to be disillusioned after trying for positions in commercial life. I know many officers who are fully informed regarding this situation and as a result are satisfied with the compensation and other benefits guaranteed them. There are thousands of capable business people, proficient in all lines, seeking employment at salaries to be dictated by employers. Business and economic conditions are such that it is impossible for many such men to find regular employment. I do not believe that Congress will favor this proposal even though it be accompanied with an intimation that refusal will result in revolt or disorganization. I do not attribute this intimation to the commissioned personnel of the Army.

Mr. Garrett. Has the cost of the operation of this bill been submitted to the Budget Bureau?

Secretary Davis. Now, that has been brought up two or three times in connection with other bills. I remember one report in which General Summerall took the estimates year by year, over something like 20 years. I was just going to ask General Summerall if that report was submitted to the Budget.

General Summerall. No, sir; it was not. Mr. Garrett. Then, this particular legislation has not been submitted to the Budget?

Secretary Davis. I think not. Mr. Garrett. Then, you cannot say whether or not it would be favorable or contrary to the President's financial policy?

Secretary Davis. No, sir; I would not be authorized to speak on that point. The thing I had in mind was whether similar bills which entailed similar cost had been considered. As I understand it, the cost of this bill will be about the same as that of some other bills considered within the last two years. I do not know whether they were submitted. I do not know whether the same propositions were submitted.

Asks Special Message.

Mr. Garrett. If this bill is as serious to the national defense as you have stated it is, in your opinion, Mr. Secretary, I am anxious to know why some special message has not been sent to Congress before the closing days of the Congress, either by you or by the President?

Secretary Davis. I have been urging this action for two years or more—for three years, I presume, and urging it with increasing seriousness, because the situation is becoming increasingly serious.

Mr. Garrett. Well, for the past year there has not been anything said about it before this Committee, as you have testified this morning.

Secretary Davis. Because the Committee has reported out bills, as Mr. James brought out, and they have passed the House and been considered in the Senate,

and my testimony before the Senate Committee, if you will do me the honor to read it, will show you that I tried to make as emphatic a statement as I possibly could about the seriousness of the matter.

Mr. Garrett. I do not get that seriousness part of it, Mr. Secretary. I cannot understand that.

Is there anything serious about the condition of the privates in the Army? They have to take what is handed to them, do they not?

Land Housing Action.

Secretary Davis. There was a very serious situation for the privates of the Army, which you gentlemen had the honor and the privilege to correct. One serious situation was the housing condition, in particular. I want to express to you my appreciation, as the head of the War Department, for the sympathetic consideration that this Committee has always given to those matters, and your action has had a wonderful effect on the morale of the Army.

Mr. Garrett. That is very true, I think.

Secretary Davis. Let me give you one illustration, if you will, because I think it is rather interesting. At one of the posts I went to recently—I do not recall which one it was—the commanding officer told me that the very minute the work began on the new barracks, when they were just building the foundations, the percentage of reenlistments immediately jumped up.

Mr. Wright. That must have been at Fort Benning.

Secretary Davis. I think it was.

Mr. Garrett. That is true, we have done the very best we could to take care of the men in the ranks, and I think also we have been fairly liberal with the officers. But I cannot see why, in connection with the morale of the Army, the officers of the Army should be catered to any more than the enlisted men should be catered to. If an officer is not satisfied with his job, why can he not be told something, just like you would tell a private, if he did not walk the log, as you told him to.

Secretary Davis. I think we have done for the enlisted men some of these things you have been speaking of, particularly in connection with the housing for the enlisted men, where we have done more for them than we have for the officers, decidedly more, and I think it was wise to do it for them, of course. We have developed our barrack situation far ahead of our situation in connection with officers' quarters, and our soldiers today, in very many of our posts—I should say probably in most of them—are living under far better conditions than the officers.

Mr. Garrett. You remember the situation in the Hawaiian Islands, as to the condition of the camp there, where the condition of the officers' quarters, the men's quarters and the hospital quarters caused a considerable lot of agitation about two or three years ago.

Secretary Davis. Yes. Mr. Garrett. The officers, particularly those in authority, do not always, I must say, look after the men far down the line as they should, and they did not do it in that case, because there they had good quarters, No. 1 barracks, and the men in the hospital were living in shacks, which were in such condition that if they had caught fire they would have burned like sage brush, and been destroyed in 30 minutes. They moved the patients, in one case, from one side of a room to the other, in order to get away from one of the leaks in the roof. I know that, because I saw it with my own eyes.

Secretary Davis. I think this Committee and the House deserve a lot of credit for remedying that situation.

Mr. Garrett. The officers in charge seemed to be very much agitated over it, but they charged it up, as usual, to the fellows who had gone before them.

Secretary Davis. Fortunately that situation has been remedied.

Comments on Civil Life.

Mr. Garrett. I am glad of that. But I am talking to you now about things in general.

I do not become so much alarmed about the morale of the Army. Nobody appreciates the officers in the Army any more than I do. There are a lot of them that I love very dearly, who are personal friends of mine. But at the same time I have not a friend in the Army to whom I could not say what I am saying here, "If you do not like your job then you can go out into the world, get out of the Army, and go out and get a job in civil life."

I do not see why the morale of the Military Establishment should be disturbed if there is somebody up above you that ought to be there. There are a lot of them down below who are in the same situation, and it will be that way until you lay down a flat rule in regard to the service.

Let us tell them if they are not satisfied with that to get out of the Army, and from now on this thing is going to be settled easily enough by taking the hump out. But you are not going to do that because you cannot get it through. There are more fellows favorably affected above the line than below it, so you cannot get anywhere.

I do not look upon this legislation as very serious. The whole purpose of it was to provide a separate promotion list for the Air Corps.

Now we come into the last days of the Congress with an amendment put on by the Senate, destroying everything we have been trying to do for the Air Corps and they say, practically, if you do not do this for the whole Army you cannot get anything for the Air Corps. That is the position we are in now, because they did not need to put this on. They could have put their bill in separately, and let the Air Corps be taken care of properly. The people of this country are sympathetic with the officers of the Air Corps. Every time a man goes up in an airplane off the

ground, it is almost the same as if he was in a war. They are killing lieutenants by the score, and I say they are entitled to a separate promotion list. I do not think a man ought to have to be a lieutenant in the Air Corps and be held back while some other man in some other branch of the Army is promoted because of a vacancy that might occur there.

On Air Corps Vacancies.

I say vacancies in the Air Corps ought to be taken care of in the Air Corps. If a young man is in the Air Corps as a first lieutenant, and some of his comrades are killed, and he can become a captain in five years, he ought to be a captain in five years on account of the very hazard of the position he occupies, and the kind of work he does. I know that the average layman feels that way about the men in the Air Corps, and I know that the Army does not feel that way about them, and I am talking to you about the morale of this flying corps. It is from the flying corps that men are going out into civil life, and if you do not do something for them, a great many more of them will go out.

You talk about men retiring in the Army, about colonels in the Regular Army going into private life. There are not very many of them who are going to be taken out of the Army by commercial interests. Those commercial interests are going to take the lieutenants out of the Air Corps, as fast as they can get them, because that is going to be the biggest thing in the country, in the commercial world, pretty soon.

When you get a man up to where he is getting \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year, up to the age where he gets that much pay, he is not going to find such conditions out in commercial life, where he can make as much money as that, and you know that, too.

Secretary Davis. That is one of the things I have in mind.

Mr. Garrett. I will help to do anything I can for the benefit of national defense, but I do not think it is fair to the boys in the Air Corps who have to face the danger that these boys have to face constantly every day.

Air Corps Will Benefit.

Secretary Davis. I think one of the greatest things to be accomplished in this system of promotion is the fact that the Air Corps will get the benefit of it, and these young men will get promotion according to length of service in grade, and the question of vacancies will not come into the matter at all, because under the new system they will get promotion regardless of vacancies, and I am afraid we will face a very serious situation if this legislation is not passed. I think a great many more of them will go out.

Mr. Garrett. They are bound to do it. You cannot keep a man in the Air Corps as a lieutenant for 10 years, when the whole commercial world is ready to offer him three or four times as much as he is getting in the Army. I flew in an airplane not long ago with my friend, Mr. James, from Houston to Galveston, Tex., and the pilot of that ship was a lieutenant, and had been a lieutenant, how long, and how long would it be before he could be a captain?

Mr. James. He would be a lieutenant until he was 44 years old.

Mr. Garrett. He would be a lieutenant until he was 44, flying around over the country carrying members of Congress in safety.

Endorses Davis' Views.

Mr. Wainwright. May I say my views so thoroughly coincide with those expressed by the Secretary of War, and I so sympathize with the views he has expressed that I would hardly feel I would be justified in taking the time to ask many questions. There is just one thing I would like to bring out, possibly, Mr. Secretary.

We had yesterday a prognosis or a forecast as to what the situation would be in 1933 and 1938.

From my experience and observation I rather feel, and I wonder whether you do, too, that it is impossible at this time to forecast with any accuracy as to what effect this bill would have on the situation presented in any particular year in the future.

Secretary Davis. It necessarily must be a pretty rough guess.

Mr. Wainwright. A very rough guess. As I understand the provisions, in section 3 relating to the Air Corps—and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Furlow) will correct me if I am wrong—that section provides for the prospect of promotion and the acceleration of promotion the same as your bill does, and the only difference between section 3 and the Furlow bill is that the Air Corps are maintained on the general list, and that they do not provide the same number of field officers.

But as far as the prospect of promotion of the officers of the Air Corps Service is concerned, the prospect of their reaching higher grades, that would be as good under section 3 as under the Furlow bill.

Mr. Furlow. Positively not.

Mr. Wainwright. May I ask, Mr. Secretary, what your view is as to that?

Secretary Davis. I would rather have Mr. Furlow tell you about that.

Mr. Wainwright. I want to bring out the fact, so I can get in the record just what the difference is, as far as the Air Service is concerned, between the Furlow bill and section 3 of the bill before us.

Explains Senate Bill.

Mr. Furlow. In the first place, the Senate bill is identical with the so-called Furlow bill in so far as accelerated promotion in the lower grades is concerned, that is, in the grades of first lieutenant and captain. The House bill carried 7 and 12 years, the same as the Senate bill does; there is no discrimination there.

In so far as retirement is concerned, giving an Air Corps officer a credit of a year and half for a year's flying service, the House bill is different from the Senate bill. The House bill was entirely a flier's

bill. That credit was given to pilots who had been detailed to fly and were performing the duties involved in flying; actual fliers were given that credit toward retirement. The Senate bill gives it to all officers of the Army who may be detailed to the flying service.

The Senate bill provides a percentage of 3 per cent in the grade of colonel, and 4 per cent in the grade of lieutenant colonel. The House bill provided for not less than 4 per cent nor more than 6 per cent in the grade of colonel, and not less than 5 per cent or more than 8 per cent in the grade of lieutenant colonel.

Obviously, there is a great difference, because the percentage is lower in the higher grades, and with the minimum on in those grades and the maximum off we can get a greater number of officers into the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel when we need them in the Air Corps than we can ever hope to get under the provisions of the Senate bill.

Mr. Wainwright. That is a detail that can very easily be taken care of; that is not a fundamental.

Minor Features Differ.

Mr. Furlow. Just a moment. In the House bill we provided 30 years for the retirement for the Air Corps, and the Senate bill provides 35 years for retirement. There are other minor features in the House bill that are to their advantage.

Then we come to the main proposition, that the House bill provides a separate promotion list for the Air Corps, which, in my opinion, based upon percentages, is a fundamental change, which I wish to take up with the Secretary a little later on.

Mr. Wainwright. You referred to the fundamentals, Mr. Secretary. Will you define clearly the fundamentals you have in mind?

Secretary Davis. I should think the real fundamental was in changing the system of promotion only when vacancies occur to a system by which promotion is brought about by length of service in grade.

Mr. Wainwright. You feel that if that is done a large part of the difficulties that now confront officers of the Army, and particularly those in the hump, would disappear?

Secretary Davis. I do.

Mr. Wainwright. I would like to make this further observation, that it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, we should not be so much concerned over what has happened, or with the water that has gone over the dam, or the way in which we have arrived at this present situation, but we should simply consider the situation that confronts us today in reference to the difference between these two bills, and exert every effort to try to reconcile them in some way in order to accomplish the result that the Secretary has referred to.

Mr. McSwain. Mr. Secretary, assuming that you approve of the periods of service in the several grades set out in this pending amendment to the House bill, I would infer that you would think that five years is long enough for an officer to serve in the grade of captain.

Secretary Davis. I should think so.

Mr. McSwain. The average age of entrance into the Army as a second lieutenant is about 23 years, is it not?

Secretary Davis. I do not know, but I should guess it was around there; 23 or 24 years.

Mr. McSwain. So under this scale of advancement, he would be a captain at 33 and a major at 38?

Secretary Davis. Yes.

Acquaintance Probed.

Mr. McSwain. Now, Mr. Secretary, are you acquainted with that group of officers, nearly 900, known as the submerged captains?

Mr. McSwain. You remember they were originally commissioned in the Regular Army on July 1, 1920?

Secretary Davis. Yes.

Mr. McSwain. Now, Mr. Secretary, do you not know from your own knowledge of many of these officers, and the general situation, that these captains had served during the war period as captains, or as majors, or as lieutenant colonels, and one or two of them as colonels of regiments, and that no officer was appointed from this emergency group of officers as a captain who had not served at least as captain, and in most instances in higher grades than captain during the World War? Is that not so?

Secretary Davis. I reckon so.

Mr. McSwain. Now, then, Mr. Secretary, it has been nine years since the war. If they have been serving as captains, and had served from two to three years during the war, many of them, as a matter of fact, serving as captains and as majors and as lieutenant colonels and colonels, they have been in the grade of captain or higher from 11 to 12 years already, have they not?

Secretary Davis. Yes.

Mr. McSwain. Then if anybody is qualified to advance to the rank of major, those captains are, are they not?

Secretary Davis. I think we have taken care of them in this bill before you now.

Criticizes Age Situation.

Mr. McSwain. I am not asking what this bill has done. I disagree with you about that. They were of an average age of 37 years in 1926, were they not?

Secretary Davis. I do not know about that.

Mr. McSwain. I will state that as a fact. They are of an average age now of about 46 years.

During the period of the war they were regarded as being able to function as captains, majors, lieutenant colonels, and colonels.

And yet, when this sacrosanct thing called the single promotion list was created, the second lieutenants, many of them, in a day, on July 1, 1920, were jumped from second lieutenant to captain on the promotion list and put a thousand and more files ahead of men who had been

(Please turn to Next Page)

Promotion Hearings Held.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

their colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and captains during the war.

Do you not think that is a case of the most grievous and conspicuous injustice in the whole promotion system?

Secretary Davis. Mr. McSwain, I have said I think there are many injustices and inequalities in the whole situation, and what I am trying for and hope is that they will be corrected by a system by which a great majority of those things will be taken care of. The thing I am afraid of is that if we take up these different cases of the different groups at this time we are going to kill the whole legislation.

Mr. McSwain. The thing I am afraid of is that if we go ahead and pass what everybody in the Army and those in high authority want, when we come along to correct a case of manifest injustice they will say, "Oh, no; do not disturb the status quo. It has been going along so long that now it should not be touched."

I want to say that to my mind the important thing is justice to these officers who served their country in positions of responsibility in war; that is the real thing and the fundamental thing, and it has got to be tied on to this thing that has got its momentum from the War Department, if the thing the War Department wants is to be tied on.

If these youngsters are going to be able to function as majors after five years' training, I say these 900 submerged captains who have been functioning from 11 to 12 years as captains are ready to go up as majors right now, and they will have to go up.

You admit that this proposition is virtually an abandonment of the single promotion list, do you not?

Still Single Promotion List.

Secretary Davis. No, I do not think so. I think the single promotion list loses a great deal of its importance.

Mr. McSwain. You described it to the Senate Committee as an outborn system, did you not?

Secretary Davis. The system of promotion on vacancies.

Mr. McSwain. That is the same promotion list.

Secretary Davis. No; the two are not necessarily the same.

Mr. McSwain. Is not that the only system that we are functioning under now?

Secretary Davis. Yes.

Mr. McSwain. The single promotion list?

Secretary Davis. Yes.

Mr. McSwain. You told the Senate Committee that it was an outborn system and we must now discard it.

Secretary Davis. The system of promotion on the occurrence of vacancies.

Mr. McSwain. However, the single promotion list would only function within the various grades if this bill were enacted, would it not?

Secretary Davis. No; the single promotion list would still have some importance.

Mr. McSwain. Within the grades?

Secretary Davis. As long as you have a limitation in percentage. It would have, however, less importance than it has today.

Mr. McSwain. But under this system here, since these so-called provisional officers entered as second lieutenants, some of them became captains at the age of 24, without any previous military training, when these colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and captains I am talking about had been functioning as National Guard officers and had had military training before the war, brought their age and their experience and their military training into the service of the Government for the war period, and these second lieutenants, these provisionals, will, within the rank of major, outrank these old captains, who are here offered a little sop by being made majors at the age of 52, after 20 years of service. I say that is an injustice that is not to be allowed to continue.

If we are going to abandon that sacred thing called the single promotion list and are going to start a new system, we are going to start it right, on the basis of justice.

Will you help me correct that injustice, Mr. Secretary?

Getting Discouraged.

Secretary Davis. I want to do anything I can to see this system of promotion changed. But frankly I am getting more and more discouraged every minute I stay here.

Mr. McSwain. Let me see about that. When we passed the Air Corps bill several years ago we instructed the War Department to make a study and report on such injustice.

Up to that time neither this committee nor Congress had ever heard a single thing about the demoralized condition in the morale of the Army, due to stagnation in promotion. Now, hitched to this project of correcting injustices has come in this general propaganda about the general promotion scheme for the Army at large. Up to that time nobody had ever opened their mouth about it.

But we find an answer to the instructions by Congress to study the injustices in the promotion list, including those in the Air Corps, to the effect that we can not affect the injustices, but preserve the status quo, and let these old gray-headed captains go down to their graves as captains, and let all the younger officers get these higher ranks and become colonels before they are 52 years old. That is the situation that strikes me, Mr. Secretary. So we have to get to that fundamental matter of justice, if there is going to be legislation of this kind.

Mr. McSwain. They are younger in grade, perhaps, but they are getting older in age. They average 46 years old. Have you ever struck any of them who has laid their complaint before you?

Secretary Davis. I have struck all kinds.

Mr. McSwain. Have you ever struck an officer who was a colonel back in those

days and commanded his regiment and is now a captain, and is ranked by men who were second lieutenants, and who are 16 years his junior?

Secretary Davis. I do not believe I met him.

Mr. McSwain. And a good officer he is, too. That is all, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. Furlow. Mr. Secretary, I had the privilege of hearing your testimony before the Senate committee, and of course I have heard it this morning.

I am very much impressed with your statement that this is a serious proposition, and I agree with you.

I do not want to go into the technical aspect of this bill, because you have stated your desire to discuss the fundamentals. But in dealing with these fundamentals maybe we can arrive on a common ground.

Do you consider it a fundamental of promotion in the average Army officer's life that he has a prospect of retiring with at least the grade of colonel?

Should Get Field Grade.

Secretary Davis. I do not know that I would go that far. I think he ought to have a reasonable prospect of getting pretty close to that grade. I do not know that I would want to be tied down to colonel, but if you say field officers, I will agree with you; perhaps it might be lieutenant colonel. I do not know that I would go quite as far as saying colonel.

Mr. Furlow. Which would mean he would have to retire as major; is that right?

Secretary Davis. I would say this; it would mean this. I think you have the idea in mind that if an officer through the operation of the system does not attain a certain rank he might be allowed to retire at the next rank ahead, perhaps, beyond what he actually attained at the age of 64. Is that the idea?

Mr. Furlow. I had that in mind, but I also had this in mind. I might agree with you that an officer has two things to look forward to. One is a command in the higher grades, and the other is to retire in the higher grades, and I think he is entitled to that in all branches of the service. I think he is entitled to it because he has made that his profession.

Secretary Davis. I might say this. I would be inclined to be liberal in the question of retirement, without saying definitely that it would be as a colonel.

Mr. Furlow. I am not asking for a definite statement. But I am wondering if it is a fundamental proposition that a man should have a fair prospect of commanding in the higher grades and of retiring in the higher grades.

Secretary Davis. In the higher grades, yes.

Mr. Furlow. And that would be beyond the grade of major, would you not think?

Secretary Davis. Offhand, I would be inclined to say as a lieutenant colonel or colonel.

D. S. Held Important.

Mr. Furlow. What importance do you attach to this detached service that officers of the Army are placed on? Is it very important?

Secretary Davis. I think it is very important.

Mr. Furlow. Is it important that these officers on this detachment service be rather representative of all branches of the service, in order to give the public a general idea of what we are doing in all branches?

Secretary Davis. Yes, I think it is desirable to do that; and also at these different schools they ought to be men who would command a certain amount of prestige both with the students and with the members of the faculty.

Mr. Furlow. By having sufficient rank?

Secretary Davis. Yes, by having sufficient rank.

Mr. Furlow. That is because they come in contact with the people of the community and officers of the other branches in the other parts of the service?

Secretary Davis. And also with the officers of these universities. A great many of these citizens' military camp officers are members of the faculties of the different universities. It may be a human failing, but it is an advantage to them to give them a little bit more prestige with other members of the faculty, say, if they were lieutenant colonels or colonels than if they were captains at the age of 52.

Mr. Furlow. Then could we also say it is fundamental that as long as you carry on this detached service that those officers have adequate rank for that service?

Secretary Davis. I think it is highly desirable.

Mr. Furlow. Then would you say it is a fundamental that as long as we have this detached service that the various branches be equally represented in this detached service, in so far as acquainting the public with the military establishment is concerned, and in giving proper instruction in all branches, where such instruction is deemed necessary?

Infantry More Numerous.

Secretary Davis. I should say they should be not equally represented, necessarily, because, of course, the Coast Artillery, for instance, would have less importance in that connection than the Infantry, because there would be more Infantry units.

Mr. Furlow. So that is fundamental, is it?

Secretary Davis. Do not get too many fundamentals.

Mr. Furlow. I would rather deal with specific parts of the bill, but in deference to your desire I am dealing with fundamentals.

Secretary Davis. I would say it is highly desirable.

Mr. Furlow. As to the question of rank commensurate with command, is that fundamental?

Secretary Davis. Yes, I should say that would be. I should say it is highly desirable, shall I say, to have that, and that is what is lacking today in the Air Corps, of course.

Mr. Furlow. Then is it fundamental, once we solve this promotion problem, in order to keep peace within the Army itself, that we have no more revision of this list with officers jumping officers; is that fundamental?

Secretary Davis. Well, not necessarily. If you have in mind the difference in the periods of service in grades of the Air Corps, for example, of course, it is shorter there than in the case of the other officers. But I do not believe that would cause any hard feeling, if the Air Corps officers were jumped up, because I think it would be generally recognized as wise.

Mr. Furlow. Then is it fundamental, with the higher brackets of lieutenant colonel and colonel, that we have a truly representative number of officers with regard to their importance in these higher branches, not having the officers all in one branch.

To Figure Requirements.

Secretary Davis. I think we ought to figure out the organization requirements and the requirements of the various other things. It would not be the same number. It is desirable to have a certain number of higher officers.

Mr. Furlow. Of course, in connection with this 15 per cent limitation in the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel, if we have rank based upon the length of commissioned service of these officers in the higher branches, it will not be a question of what branch they are in; it will be a question of their commissioned service when they go into the higher ranks.

You say you think it would be desirable if the promotion list at the present time made it possible for the entire 15 per cent in the higher grades to be filled with officers of 9 or 10 branches. Would that be desirable?

Secretary Davis. I think we ought to work out a system that will be fair to all; that is what everybody wants.

Mr. Furlow. It is fundamental then that every branch have a reasonable number, or a desirable number of officers in the higher branches?

Secretary Davis. I do not think you would want to say certain branches should have a certain number at a certain time, but something that was fair to everybody.

Mr. Furlow. Now, then, using those fundamentals, Mr. Secretary, in connection with the bill, the Air Corps bill provided, as it came from the Senate, for not more than 3 per cent in the grade of colonel or 4 per cent in the grade of lieutenant colonel. At the present time I think we have three colonels in the Air Corps, and we have no colonels on detached duty; none of the officers of the higher ranks are on detached duty; so you do not think that the Air Corps could well be represented in these activities on detached service?

Secretary Davis. I think we have entirely too few higher officers in the Air Corps because it is a new service, and the quicker it works up to that the better.

Mr. Furlow. That should be figured in as a requirement of officers in the particular branch?

Percentages Are Detail.

Secretary Davis. I imagine you have in mind the difference between 3 and 4 per cent, and 4 and 5 per cent in the bill and it seems to me that is a detail which your conference committee could very easily work out.

Mr. Furlow. Then in regard to the question of promotion, you recognize that there is an emergency in the Army in so far as promotion is concerned. I think in 1926 you stated that the Air Corps was the only branch at that time adversely affected by the World War hump, taken as a branch.

Secretary Davis. It was more seriously affected, but I would not say it was the only one.

Mr. Furlow. I think you said there were injustices in the other branches, individual injustices in the other branches, but as a branch the Air Corps was adversely affected by the World War hump?

Secretary Davis. I think it would naturally be more seriously affected than any other.

Mr. Furlow. Do you recognize at this time that the Air Corps, because of the hazard of its mission, and the duties required of the pilots, is entitled to special recognition in a legislative way?

Secretary Davis. I think the idea of giving them promotion based on a shorter period of service in grade is sound.

Mr. Hill. Mr. Secretary, you send an annual message, or you make an annual report to Congress, do you not?

Secretary Davis. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hill. And for the last two or three years you have been emphasizing in your reports, as I recall it, the need of relief in this matter of promotions, not only for the Air Corps, but for the whole Army?

Secretary Davis. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hill. In other words, you have stressed the need for a better promotion system and for better housing, and those have been, really, the two urgent recommendations that you have made in your annual reports.

Secretary Davis. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hill. That is all.

Mrs. Kahn. Mr. Secretary, taking this bill, because that is really the thing that is under consideration, so far as I can judge, to your mind the most important thing in the bill, and the thing that should be considered by the conference, is the provision for extra numbers, outside of the regular percentages, so that under the bill promotions may occur automatically on account of length of service in grade and for age, which will open up a wider avenue through which promotions may flow into the higher grades and, in your opinion, that would do away with the dissatisfaction that exists today and would restore the morale of officers. Further, as I understand it, this rather abnormal number of higher

officers has come about on account of the World War, and under the provisions of this bill, that abnormal condition will be gradually relieved, restoring normal conditions by 1938.

Secretary Davis. You spoke of additional numbers?

Mrs. Kahn. Yes, sir; additional numbers in the higher grades, providing for a regular flow of promotion.

Length of Service Stressed.

Secretary Davis. I would not say that that is the most important feature. I said that the system of promotions for length of service in grade was the most important thing.

Mrs. Kahn. That is really the fundamental principle of this bill, and all the other things that we have been discussing here this morning are details which should be worked out in conference.

Secretary Davis. Yes, madam.

Mrs. Kahn. And it is important in order to keep up the morale of the Army.

Secretary Davis. Yes, madam; those are the fundamental things.

Mrs. Kahn. That is the thing on which the whole measure should be based.

Secretary Davis. Yes, madam.

Mr. James. Suppose a man is assigned to R. O. T. C. duty at a college, and does flying; he does not get flying pay, does he?

Secretary Davis. No.

Mr. James. Why should not a larger proportion of officers be used for such duty? If you sent them around among the institutions, a man who had the rank of captain, could get along with the professor as well as if he were of a higher grade. Could you not use a largely increased percentage, even above what is in the Furlow bill, in that way? In other words, could not the Air Corps be allowed more opportunity for detached service than they now have?

Secretary Davis. Do you mean to give them an opportunity for this other service?

Mr. James. Yes.

Secretary Davis. I think that is one thing to be considered.

Could Use Airmen.

Mr. James. There are places where you could use Air Corps men, as well as men from the other branches of the service, on detached duty.

Secretary Davis. Yes. You could send them to some places where you have air units.

Mr. James. Where you assign a man to a college or university, and have to pay him 50 per cent flying pay, I can see how you would run up against the Director of the Budget, but where you do not have that extra cost, you could use a few more Air Corps officers in that way, could you not?

Secretary Davis. You could use them to a certain extent. I do not know how much.

Mr. Garrett. I remember some time ago, when you testified before the committee, you gave the Air Corps a prominent part in the Army.

Secretary Davis. I always have, and that is particularly true in the matter of appropriations. In considering appropriation bills, every effort is made to give as much as possible to the Air Corps. We cut them as little as possible. I have always tried to cut the other branches, if necessary, ahead of the Air Corps. Of course, we have to cut them all in the appropriation bills, but we give the Air Corps priority in order to bring them up with everybody else.

Mr. Garrett. You do agree with the thoughtful minds of the country that in case of a national emergency there can not possibly be any greater military force for the national defense than the Air Service?

Secretary Davis. It will be a very important element in it.

Mr. Reece. Mr. Secretary, when opposing views were being expressed a while ago on the bill, you seemed to be getting discouraged about the prospect of some legislation. Now, I do not think you ought to be too much discouraged, because this committee, when the time comes to act, composes its differences in the interest of getting something worth while enacted, as we did in the case of the educational orders bill.

Time Element Vital.

Secretary Davis. Perhaps I ought to change that by saying that the fact that this session of Congress is growing close to its end is the discouraging feature that is in my mind. It is the question of whether we can get anything through this late in the session. I regard this as of the utmost importance, and I am confident that the patriotism and intelligence and sympathy of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs will see that irreparable damage is not done the national defense.

Mr. Garrett. Mr. Secretary, I know you to be a fair-minded man, or I have always found that to be the case. Now, in view of the fact that the basis of this legislation, or Mr. Furlow's separate promotion list for the Air Corps, has been over in the Senate for nine months there can be no charge of dereliction on the part of the House, or on the part of this committee, if the legislation should fail. If they fail to act until eight days before adjournment, the responsibility is with them.

Mr. McSwain. As I understand it, the War Department approves what is known as the Wainwright bill.

Secretary Davis. On general principles; yes, sir.

Mr. McSwain. This committee, more than nine months ago, approved the Wainwright bill with the McSwain amendment on it. Therefore, this committee is not derelict in its duty. If the Senate committee waits until the closing hours of the session to act, they should be held responsible. We want the record to show that we have not been derelict in the performance of our duty.

The Chairman. If there are no further

(Please turn to Next Page)

Promotion Hearings Held.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

questions, we thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your statement.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES P. SUMMERALL. The Chairman, General Summerall, I think we would like for you to make a general statement touching what you think the effects of this bill will be, after which the members of the committee will probably want to ask you some questions.

General Summerall. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the essential provision of the bill is that of promotion for length of service. I believe that is sound, and that it will meet the most pressing need that the Army has today. As a result of that, we shall have a great many officers in field grades. I believe that the Army can employ them to advantage under our national defense act, and that the grades they will hold will be more appropriate to the men and the duties assigned to them than the lower grades at their ages. There is no doubt that some sort of relief eventually must be given to the officers of the Army in order that their status shall be commensurate with their age, their experience, and their value to the Army and the country. If it does not come at this time, the reaction of the Army will be very detrimental to the morale and, consequently, to the efficiency of the Army.

It has been thoroughly explained that the situation is wholly anomalous. As a result of the war we have more than half of our promotion-list officers of approximately the same age, and all approximately of the same length of service, or within a couple of years in each case. It could not possibly have occurred in that manner during a peace-time organization or development of the military forces. It came after the war, when Congress established a new military policy in the National Defense Act. At first it was not known what the strength of the Regular Army would be. The National Defense Act finally stated that it should not exceed 280,000 men. It has gradually been reduced until now it is 118,750 men. In the meantime, during that period of development, these officers were commissioned, and they had every right to believe that Congress would make provision for them appropriate to their age and service. Such provision would have existed, if the Regular Army had been large enough, in the Regular Army alone. However, as has been explained, less than half of those officers are actually required for the Regular Army. There is no thought that they are for the Regular establishment.

Await Improved Officers.

If that were a limitation imposed upon us, then there would be no use for them, and they would be discharged from the active service. On the contrary, we have civilian components which must be developed and trained in time of peace, and, in time of emergency, our Army must be led by trained officers. We cannot improvise officers after war comes, as we have found to our great regret. This number of officers would be a great asset to the country in the first days of the campaign. They might even determine the result of that campaign. I believe that it is generally recognized that the officer personnel is one of our most valuable assets for national defense. As I have tried to explain to the committee before, the Military establishment is a peculiar institution of the country. I think the Congress understands the character of men who must be the officers, worthy of intrusting to them the lives of the people and the safety of the nation. If we are to develop men like that, or men of a character worthy of that position, we must give them a status that will attract them to the military service.

I have submitted in former hearings a statement of the approximate result of legislation corresponding to this, in numbers of officers and in cost during a period of years, and it is available to the committee. All estimates as to the resulting number of field officers is, of course, affected by any attrition that the Army may have at any particular period. The greater the attrition in the higher grades the less would be the percentages in those grades. That, no one can predict with any degree of accuracy, but our percentages have been given upon the assumption of normal attrition, such as we have approximately at the present time.

I think that covers my general statement. In view of what the Secretary stated to the committee this morning, I would simply be repeating much that he has emphasized.

Mr. James. General, to what branch of the service do you belong?

General Summerall. I have served in the Field Artillery during nearly all of my service. I entered the Infantry for about six months and then transferred to the Artillery. I served in both the Heavy and Light Artillery, but the larger part of my service was in the light Field Artillery.

Artillery Important.

Mr. James. Do you think that is a very important branch of the service?

General Summerall. Yes, sir; I believe that our battles showed that it played a very important part.

Mr. James. I do not know whether you know it or not, but all of our troubles appear to come from the Artillery.

General Summerall. And the enemy's troubles also came from it, Mr. James.

Mr. James. I suppose you know that there would not have been any promotion list if it had not been for the Artillery. During the war Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, who was the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, had charge of military legislation in the Senate. He had charge of that legislation in the Senate before the war, and then, without resigning from the Senate, he became a major general of volunteers. After the war was over he came back to the Senate

and put through all the military legislation. In talking about the first piece of legislation regarding retirement he said:

Let me say a single word in regard to the importance of it. Why, sir, take four regiments of Artillery, and they were the most important part of the Army. Four of those colonels ought to be retired.

At that time those colonels were from 75 to 80 years of age. One of the colonels, the first regiment, received \$3,365.94; the second one, \$3,717.60; the third one, \$3,533.30; and the fourth one, \$3,618. He said they were from 75 to 80 years of age. Now, we have that trouble today. That was the first retirement bill that was passed. General, when you were before us formerly, I think you stated that there were about 60 per cent in field grades and 40 per cent in company grades. I am talking now about Mr. McSwain's bill, and you said there were about 60 per cent in field grades and 40 per cent in company grades. Is not that a large field percentage?

General Summerall. Yes, sir; it is altogether anomalous, and one that we would not initiate, as the Secretary stated, if we were originally organizing a military force.

Mr. James. I think you stated before our committee one day, but I am not sure whether we had a stenographer present or not, why those percentages were necessary. I am not sure that a stenographer was present, and, for that reason, I wish you would tell the committee now why, in your opinion, although I disagree with you, 60 per cent in the field grades and 40 per cent in the company grades is all right.

"Virtue of Necessity."

General Summerall. I would like to modify the "all right," to the extent of saying that it is making a virtue of a necessity.

Mr. James. I mean what would justify this committee in going on the floor and defending that. While personally I am not going to defend that proposition on the floor, I would like for you to give some argument to those gentlemen who may be compelled to defend the proposition on the floor.

General Summerall. We have a very serious evil existing in the Army today, in that more than half of our promotion-list officers will find themselves growing old in the junior grades, and retiring as majors. It may be that a few will retire in a higher grade, but the bulk of them will retire as majors and captains, and I think it was stated there was one lieutenant. Now, that is inadmissible from the point of view of the efficiency of the Army. This is Congress's Army and it is what Congress makes it. I know that Congress does not want an inefficient Army; I know that the people do not want an inefficient Army, and what I am saying is with a view to preventing our having an inefficient Army.

This is not a theoretical condition, but it is one that comes within the experience of men in the Army here today. It was a condition when I joined the Artillery. There were old lieutenants and captains who had been kept in those junior grades, and who were wholly discouraged. There was practically a total absence of what we look upon today as fighting efficiency among those men. They were wholly discouraged. As compared to what we now conceive to be the standard of efficiency for an Army, they had none. Now, that same condition will result unless this situation is corrected. It is not, therefore, a question of whether we want a ratio of 60 to 40 per cent, or any other ratio, but it is a question of whether or not we are going to correct a situation which is going to destroy the fighting efficiency of the Army. I have been in the Army for 40 years, and I have been in a good deal of its fighting. I believe that I am a judge of fighting efficiency; and I say thoughtfully and earnestly that an army that is not possessed of fighting efficiency had better be disbanded. It is just an extravagance, and will fail when the time comes.

Should Recognize Rights.

I believe it is the duty of those responsible under Congress for the development of our military forces to acquaint the committee with these conclusions, and that is the reason I am trying to speak of them. We must either discharge those men and keep only what is conceived to be a normal proportion of each grade, or we must give them some status commensurate with their age and length of service. So far as the Army is concerned, Congress can do either, but the War Department, I am sure, would not want to see those men discharged after they have given the very best years of their lives to the service and have become a real asset for the national defense. The only alternative, therefore, is to recognize their right, and give them their proper status. As I have said, the National Defense Act allows an Army of 280,000 in time of peace, but the Congress does not appropriate for that many men. Therefore, for the 118,750 men we do have, we require only about 3,600 officers. We could get along with a smaller number than that to serve with the troops. The rest of them are assigned to duty in connection with the national defense. I have submitted to this committee a table showing the number that would normally be with the National Guard, the Organized Reserve, the R. O. T. C., the C. M. T. C., and miscellaneous assignments of various kinds, such as instructors in our service schools, which are an important part of our system of national defense, not only in educating regular officers, but National Guard and reserve officers.

Twenty-five per cent of the officers of the next class of the War College are from the Organized Reserve and National Guard. There are many other duties, such as the civilian institutions to which officers are assigned, and further demands are being made upon the Army by other departments of the Government for officers. We have already seen how rank operates in the medical department. There provision is made for promotion to field officers after 12

years of service. Nobody thinks about the rank of those men when they come to perform the duties of medical officers. Nobody thinks of whether they are majors, captains, or colonels. If the medical department is complete next year, there will be over 60 per cent of its officers in field grades. That does not in any way militate against the efficiency of the Medical Corps. An officer who is with the Organized Reserve, the National Guard, the R. O. T. C., or the C. M. T. C., may well be a field officer, and an officer who is an instructor or student in a service school may well be a field officer. It matters not whether he is captain or major, so far as his duties are concerned, if he has the age and length of service. Any officer on any of the various special assignments might well be a field officer. The Corps of Engineers has 130 or 140 field officers.

Mr. James. How many officers are serving with these civilian components?

Rank Not Limited.

General Summerall. It is not very important in a river and harbor work whether the officer is a major, colonel, or captain, so far as his work goes. It has no relation to military rank. I can see that the difficulty in this lies in the fact that we have always been accustomed to having a ratio of company and field grades, based upon the number of officers required to serve with troops. That is no longer the case. The number serving with troops is only a fraction of the total number, and Congress never intended the great mass of them to be officers serving with troops. On the other hand, if those officers are kept in junior grades, I know by experience the effect of having an officer between 55 and 64 years of age, taking his place, as a lieutenant, in front of a company or battery, or a captain between those ages functioning before a company of men. If men of that grade are sent to civilian components, they will find themselves in a most anomalous position. The officers with whom they will deal of corresponding grade will be many years their juniors, and they will naturally assume that a man who has not been given a status commensurate with his age and length of service cannot be of very much account; and that would be a natural assumption in any business or in industrial life. I believe that men of the same mentality, character, and attainment in industrial and commercial life, or in business life, that these officers possess, would occupy positions fully as high as, or higher than, those that these men would receive in field grades, according to this or any corresponding legislation which has been considered by the committee. If that is not the case, then there is something wrong with the method that is adopted for creating a commissioned corps of officers for the Army, and it would require very serious correction in order to make an efficient army.

I do not think that Congress or the country would want men to officer its army and lead their fellow citizens in battle, and have placed upon their shoulders responsibility for the very pink of the Nation, if they were so inferior that at the age of 50 or 60 years, they were unable to merit and receive the recognition that will come with the grade of field officers. It would not be an efficient army and it would not be a successful army.

The same reasons that I have tried to give would apply to all elements of the service. I have explained how promotion to field grades applies to the Medical Corps. It would apply with equal force to the Air Corps under this bill. There would probably have not less than 70 per cent of field officers in the Air Corps, but there would be ample places for their assignment. Now, it matters not whether an air pilot is a major or a captain, if he performs his duty. In fact, I think the percentage of Air Corps officers in the field grades would be higher than in other branches, but it would not in any way militate against the efficiency of the Air Corps, any more than it militates against the efficiency of the Medical Corps today.

That percentage, as I said, will be affected by attrition. If there were great attrition, great inducements for men to go out in the higher grades, it would be far lower than that which we have calculated.

In a table I submitted to the committee in a letter dated April 21, 1928, the approximate distribution of officers was given as follows—I do not know whether that is the case today, because it fluctuates, and it can be corrected:

Organized Reserves, 549; National Guard, 440; Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 640, making a total of 1,629.

War Department general staff, 102; general staff with troops, and military attaches, 113, or a total of 215. Inspector General's department, 41; Army War College, staff and students, 117; General Service School, Fort Leavenworth, staff and students, 255; United States Military Academy, staff, 183; other schools, 1,248.

That would include the Infantry school at Fort Benning, the Field Artillery school, the Coast Artillery school, and so on. It would also include the Air Corps schools.

Office of the Assistant Secretary of War, 28; miscellaneous details recruiting, et cetera, 385; offices of the chiefs of branches, and branch boards, 268; branch duties on reservations and specific boards, such as rivers and harbors, and post quartermasters, 858, or a total of 5,283.

Had Promotion Advantages.

Of course, in all these bureaus, or staff branches, the matter of grade has little relationship to their duties, and before the promotion list was established, they had advantages in promotion always. The lowest grade, I think, in the Judge Advocate General's Department was a major, as and the Quartermaster Corps, the Engineers, and the Ordnance received accelerated promotion. No one thought of whether a man was a field officer or not when considering the duties to which he

was assigned, and the same thing is true now.

If we allow 756 on duty with the Regular Army, it would make a total of 6,639. The minimum number of company officers required would be 3,189, making a total of 9,283, which was the number considered at the time. Those figures would vary, necessarily, but that is a reasonable approximation of the assignments that could be made and the way they would be used.

Mr. James. Let me ask you a question in reference to the Reed amendment, on page 7, line 16. That would make the percentage in the field grades a little bit higher, would it not?

General Summerall. With the extra numbers, there would be a higher percentage. That would vary, we estimate, from 400, when the extra numbers begin to go into effect, to 1,000 when it reaches the maximum.

Mr. James. In about 1938, including the extra numbers, about how many would there be in the field grades then?

General Summerall. I have not calculated that.

Mr. James. When you wrote us your letter that was based on an entirely different set of figures; that was based on the Wainwright bill.

General Summerall. That was based on the Wainwright bill; yes, sir.

Mr. James. Will you send us another letter, on the other basis?

General Summerall. With the extra numbers added?

Mr. James. Yes.

General Summerall. Yes, sir; I will do that. My letter was based on promotion from length of service in grade, without extra numbers.

Mr. James. I would like to have your idea about the provision in section 6, on page 12.

Attrition Not Essential.

General Summerall. I stated that the total number of officers, or the percentage of field officers, would, of course, be affected by attrition. If any method should be adopted by Congress that would create large attrition it would reduce that percentage. I do not consider such a method as essential, however, for the proper employment of these officers, if we get them. I do not consider section 6 as of any very great value in the bill.

In the first place, we would not need that attrition in order to employ the officers; and in the second place, I do not believe they would take advantage of it, when they got it. I doubt if the numbers who would go out under that bill would be of serious consideration.

Mr. James. The Secretary told us this morning that it would cost a million dollars if the Wainwright bill went through. Have you any idea how much more this would add to the cost?

Wainwright Bill Cost.

General Summerall. The calculation on the Wainwright bill has been set forth, and that would have to be modified to include these extra numbers, and certain other extra provisions in the bill, like a minimum percentage in the Air Corps. The only calculations I have are those based on the Wainwright bill. They would have to be increased some.

For the first year, under the Wainwright bill, that is, 1929, the amount would be \$750,000; in 1930 it would be \$650,000; in 1931, it would be \$550,000; in 1932 and 1933, when they pass into the field officers' grade, there would be the big increase, and the amount would be \$3,475,000 each year.

In 1934 and 1935 that continues, up to and including 1938.

Then, 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942, it would be \$1,650,000. In 1943, 1944, and 1945, it would be \$1,500,000; from 1946 to 1955, it would be \$950,000. After 1955 it would be \$475,000.

That would be increased materially for the extra numbers at the minimum percentage imposed by this bill.

Mr. James. Have you any idea how much more section 6 would cost?

General Summerall. I have made no calculation on that, sir. That would require a calculation, which would be a mere estimate, because we have to assume attrition.

Mr. James. I want to call your attention to the provision on page 11, commencing with line 20, where the language is:

That in computing eligibility for voluntary retirement of officers of the Army each officer shall, in addition to all service now credited under existing laws, be credited with additional constructive credit equal to one-half the time, if any, that he shall have been actually detailed to duty involving flying, except in time of war.

Actual Fliers Cared For.

In the Furlow bill, we only take care of the actual fliers. What men are there in the Army outside of the pilots in the Air Corps who would come under this language?

General Summerall. I do not know of any at the present time who are on that status, except pilots of the Air Corps on flying duty. The law allows officers to be put on flying duty, and it would be a question whether that law continued in effect, and how it was applied.

At the present time we are not putting officers on flying duty except men in the Air Corps who are on flying duty, to my knowledge. If it has been done, it is without my knowledge.

Mr. James. It was the idea of this committee that nobody should draw extra time and a half, except a man who actually flies.

General Summerall. It should be safeguarded so that that would be taken care of.

Mr. James. We want to know how broad this language is, and how many men it would take in.

General Summerall. Without making a (Please turn to Next Page)

Promotion Hearings Held.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

study of it. I believe under existing laws, allowing a certain percentage of officers to be put on flying duty, taken in connection with this, a number of other officers could be benefited by the exchange, but I do not think they should be, and if it is the intention to leave this in it should be safeguarded so that only fliers could participate in it.

Secretary Davis. In reference to the provision for the 52-year-old group, I do not believe that would add to the number of field officers, because those men will already be field officers at the time they become 52 years of age. It would add probably to the colonels and lieutenant colonels.

Asks Total Cost.

Mr. Wurzbach. General Summerall, the figures you gave showing the probable increase in cost if this legislation were passed include only the active duty pay, as I understand it.

General Summerall. Yes, sir.

Mr. Wurzbach. Is there any way to determine approximately the amount of increase in the retired pay of the officer personnel?

General Summerall. It could be approximately determined.

Mr. Wurzbach. Could you state it approximately?

General Summerall. I can not. I would like, if you desire to consider the two features, to restudy the question of pay under the Wainwright bill, as affected by the provisions of this bill, and send that to the committee as soon as possible.

Mr. Wurzbach. Keeping in mind the main purpose of this bill, and assuming that this committee does not desire to load it down with any controversial new matter, would it, in your opinion, be a serious objection to and a serious interference with the passage of this legislation if an effort were made to correct apparent or admitted injustices in the promotion list?

General Summerall. I believe that there is a bitter controversy over every one of the alleged injustices, practically. It is most unfortunate. I can not say what the committee would do, and what the effect would be on the passage of the bill, but I feel, from what has been told me from various sources, that there is a great deal of controversy in regard to all these alleged injustices.

Mr. Wurzbach. What are the objections based upon, the fact that by correcting injustices other officers who might benefit by those injustices would be placed back to where they should have been placed originally?

Thinks All Honest Convictions.

General Summerall. I would not want to imply that anybody is not acting in good faith. I think those who benefited, so to speak, by the alleged injustices, think they are right, just as the others think that they are right in their contention.

Mr. Wurzbach. They feel, perhaps, that they have a sort of vested right by virtue of the fact that they have been on the list.

General Summerall. I think they are all honest in the convictions that they have assumed.

Mr. Wurzbach. I do not like to harp on one case, but let me cite this as an illustration. I mentioned this this morning. This is the case I asked the Secretary of War about, the case of honor graduates at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. You are familiar with the facts.

I am only using that as an illustration, where it is admitted by the War Department that these men were delayed in receiving their commissions over a period of six weeks, due wholly and solely to the fact that the officer in command at Leon Springs misunderstood the War Department order.

I cannot conceive how any other officer placed ahead of those men could complain if these young men were put where they should have been put originally, but for the misunderstanding or ignorance of somebody in the War Department, or of the officer in command.

I am just using that as an illustration. I cannot see why anybody should be heard to complain who is placed above those young men because it was no fault of their own, and perhaps to a lesser extent the same thing would apply to these 1917 West Point graduates who were not commissioned at the time they probably should have been commissioned because the War Department felt that they could perform some other training service and serve their country better in that capacity, and they were thereby placed lower on the promotion list than they would otherwise have been placed.

I tried to get the viewpoint of the War Department, but I have never been able quite to get the viewpoint on that. But I am just taking those two cases as illustrations, and there may be some others that may be in the same category. That is just a statement; I am not asking for an answer to that.

Cites Former Testimony.

Mr. McSwain. General, I regret that I did not hear you make your statement on December 16, 1926, before a subcommittee of this committee, of which our colleague and friend, Mr. Wainwright, was chairman. I was not a member of that subcommittee, but if I had known you were going to appear I certainly should have been present, unless some pressing matters had prevented.

What group of officers did you have in mind as having struggled up through life from the body of the mass of the people and demonstrated their ability to command in time of war, who were now in the Regular Army?

General Summerall. The officers who constitute this World War group of officers who came in after the armistice.

Mr. McSwain. They did demonstrate

their ability to serve as officers, did they not?

General Summerall. Unquestionably. Mr. McSwain. Their education had cost the Government nothing.

General Summerall. It had cost the Government nothing, in most cases. There were some Military Academy men among them.

Mr. McSwain. Some of them might have gotten some small amount of help, probably, from the Federal Government through land-grant colleges.

They had been contributing their mite as producing citizens in civil life. Many of them had been real factors in the National Guard, thus preparing themselves and their fellows for the service of their country in time of war. In those days National Guard officers were not even paid for drill duty, were they?

General Summerall. Not until 1916.

Mr. McSwain. They were not paid for drill duty until 1916?

General Summerall. No, sir.

Recall Board Appointments.

Mr. McSwain. In 1920, General, did you not have something to do, as commanding an army, or an area, or a division, with organizing boards who examined these emergency officers to ascertain whether they were fit to be officers of the Regular Establishment?

General Summerall. There were boards in the camp of my division.

Mr. McSwain. Did you appoint these boards?

General Summerall. I do not remember how they were appointed, but probably they were appointed by the camp commander.

Mr. McSwain. These boards tried to do their duty, no doubt, did they not?

General Summerall. Oh, yes.

Mr. McSwain. You do not think they recommended anybody to be a major unless he was fit to be a major, do you?

General Summerall. No, but they did not always recommend men to be majors that I thought were fit to be majors.

Mr. McSwain. Exactly, and therefore you do not think they recommended anybody to be a captain unless he was fit to be a captain?

General Summerall. Not in their judgment, no, sir.

Mr. McSwain. Now, as a matter of fact, knowing how the system ran, do you not know that practically nobody, so far as my information goes, absolutely nobody was recommended by any of these boards to be a captain in the Regular Army unless he had held at least the grade of captain during the war emergency, and in most cases they were majors and lieutenant colonels, and in some instances colonels. Is not that so?

General Summerall. Yes, sir.

Mr. McSwain. Exactly. Those who had generally been captains in the emergency were appointed first lieutenants in the Regular Establishment. In other words, a step down at least one grade.

Now, General, there is a group of submerged emergency captains in the Army, nearly 900, who in 1917 were drawn from the mass of people, and their average age then was 34. They had been struggling to maintain themselves and their families in competitive business life.

The Nation needed them. They took just as much risk of being killed as did any Regular Army officers, and I suppose the percentage of deaths was about as high among them as among the Regular Army officers.

According to your language, they demonstrated their fitness to be leaders of their fellow Americans in war, and in 1920 they had an average age of 37 years.

The minimum age for majors was 36 years. Now they have an average age of 46. They have certainly been captains for nine years, and they had been captains, and above the rank of captain, during the war period.

Then, according to the scale of advancement set up in the Senate amendment and the Wainwright bill, all these officers have served as captains more than twice as long as the ordinary Army officer will serve, and in some cases three times as long as those in the grade of captain and higher.

If their average age is now 46 and they are still captains, do you not think that considering your language here, when you said that they have no grade commensurate with their duties, their age and their length of service, that unless they do get recognition for their age, their length of service and their war service, they will stagnate, as you said in this hearing in 1926?

Stagnation Threatened.

General Summerall. I do, sir; unless they are given rank commensurate with their age and their attainments, they will stagnate.

Mr. McSwain. Now, in reference to this situation in 1920, I have never talked with you and I do not know how you feel about this, but I know you will tell us what you do think and feel. Did you have any idea that Congress was enacting any legislation, or that the War Department would ever put any interpretation on the language of Congress whereby these officers, who had been colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors, and captains in war, would, in a day, be stepped over by officers on an average 10 years their juniors, who were advanced ahead of them, most of whom had served during the war as second lieutenants?

General Summerall. I had no thought at that time but that those appointments were final. I never anticipated any future legislation that would change their rank.

Mr. McSwain. Did you anticipate that the captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants would be so scrambled that these second lieutenants, 10 years younger than these older officers, would have a chance to become field officers, and that some of these captains never would have a chance to become field officers.

General Summerall. No; I had no such thought.

Mr. McSwain. General, if the Congress

in 1920 had been thinking ahead, as this committee is trying to think, because we projected ourselves up to 1938 in our calculations; and if those who are the proud promoters of this single list, which now we are advised to wreck as outworn—if they had projected themselves into the future and had done a little thinking, they could have said that by 1926, when they appeared before this committee, that there would be a condition of stagnation that would be intolerable to the morale of the Army, could they not?

General Summerall. If they had calculated, they would have seen that these men could not have had rank commensurate with their service and their age.

Mr. McSwain. They would have been obliged to know that the average rate of advancement in years would show at the top, and these men, without such a law, would retire from age. They would know the mortality rate and they would know the disability rate for ordinary retirements, and therefore even they, who have been proclaiming that they were doing the greatest thing for the Army that ever was done—and some of them have not yet been converted to the view that it was a terrible thing to do—if they had done that, they could have seen just what condition we now have?

Could Have Calculated.

General Summerall. They could have calculated and seen where these men would be.

Mr. McSwain. They could have seen that these second lieutenants, put on the promotion list ahead of these old captains, would have a chance to go into the field grades and have a chance to advance in their scale of living, and would have a chance to show their individuality and their initiative, and that these old captains, who had rendered service for their country before the war and during the war, since the war would be submerged forever, would they not?

General Summerall. Yes, sir, it is just as you say.

Mr. McSwain. I am not going to ask you this question, because I know your situation, but I am going to state this as my opinion, because it seems to be in order to make declarations as well as to ask questions. But if you had been Chief of Staff at that time, and if a promotion list had been presented to you that would bring about such results, as we have today, whereby American citizens who commanded regiments and who commanded battalions in time of war, are today outranked by officers 10 years their junior, who were then second lieutenants in their commands, you would have said, "Hold on; let us see. We must be very sure that Congress intended that this thing must be done, and that this language must be mandatory, before we can put into operation a promotion list that would bring that very thing about."

We cannot blink the fact that this scheme of promotion on length of service in grade is an abandonment of the single promotion list; is that not so?

General Summerall. Virtually.

Says Four Lists Now.

Mr. McSwain. And under this Reed amendment, as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. James) pointed out this morning, there will be virtually four promotion lists, and yet the promotion list within a grade will determine the relative rank of officers within that grade, because it will determine the date upon which they receive their commissions within that grade.

Therefore, unless this mistake of 1920 is corrected, with these submerged captains, and these 10-years-younger captains becoming majors, the younger officer, 10 years younger, will outrank the older officer, and therefore he will be entitled to the best house on the post, he will be entitled to exercise the command, and he will be entitled to all those things you set out in this statement as being precious to him than gold itself, to wit, the recognition of his merits as an officer and a man, and that will bring about the very condition you referred to a while ago, to wit, an older officer and an older man enjoying a lower grade, a gray-haired man still in a captain's uniform, and that will lead his civilian associates, much less his Army associates, to assume that there is something wrong either with his character or his mentality, because he is still a captain. That will not apply to the younger captain.

Therefore I say when we are now reorganizing this system and abrogating the single promotion list, in effect, the first, fundamental thing to do is to go back and correct that injustice and start out from there as a starting point, and work up from there. These older men will die out of the way and will be retired out of the way, and the younger men will come along and take their places, because I have observed in all your remarks you have included age along with service as one of the factors in determining rank. And it is the nature of things, is it not?

General Summerall. It is one of the most important elements.

Mr. McSwain. Rank advances with age, because as the age advances, the responsibilities advance, and the older man naturally has higher obligations, and certainly, experience and natural ability being equal, and education being equal, certainly experience, with the passage of time, ought to ripen and enlarge one's knowledge and wisdom, ought it not?

General Summerall. That is right.

Three Problems Pressing.

Mr. Furlow. General, of course, we have three problems before this committee, as I see it, and various members of the committee are interested in one problem probably more than another, but personally I think all three are of vital interest to the big question of national defense. Now, then, we have the problem of giving rank based upon commissioned service for all branches, and the problem of taking care of the so-called emergency officers, and,

finally, special recognition for the Air Corps. If I understood your statement, it is to the effect that the morale of the Army and the fighting spirit of the Army, those two things, go hand in hand and are of prime importance if we are to have the right kind of officer personnel. Is that correct?

General Summerall. Quite so.

Mr. Furlow. The fighting spirit of the Air Corps, for instance. Now, would you say that rank commensurate with command is one of the elements that make up that fighting spirit?

General Summerall. Absolutely.

Mr. Furlow. Would you say that the opportunity for advancement into the higher grades before retirement is an element of that fighting spirit?

General Summerall. Yes, sir.

Proportion Important.

Mr. Furlow. Would you say that the knowledge that there was to be equal representation in all the activities of the Army, in so far as its connection with the civilian population is concerned, is an element of the fighting spirit?

General Summerall. Yes; in its proper proportion.

Mr. Furlow. If it came to a question, then, in our deliberations—and as you know, the House has twice unanimously approved and passed a bill providing for a separate promotion list for the Air Corps—if it came to a question as to whether we were to have a separate promotion list for the Air Corps or no promotion at all in the Army, would you say that we would be doing a greater injustice to the country as a whole, and to all the officers in the Army, by putting the Air Corps on a separate promotion list than by denying the entire Army the promotion opportunities which they deserve? Which would be the greater evil?

General Summerall. The greater evil is denying promotion to the Army. The separate promotion list for the Air Corps is relatively a small matter in comparison with remedying the situation in the whole Army and the Air Corps.

Mr. Furlow. That is incidental?

General Summerall. That is incidental by comparison to the importance of relieving this situation, this need, in the Air Corps and the Army, the Army including the Air Corps, for advancement.

Mr. Furlow. Then you can see no great wrong being perpetrated upon the rest of the Army by giving separate recognition to the Air Corps?

General Summerall. It would have practically no effect; if the whole Army is given promotion, it would have practically no effect.

Lauds General Summerall.

Mr. Furlow. General, those questions are the only ones that I have to ask, because in my opinion they really answer all questions concerned with the Air Corps. But before I conclude I want to say this: I remember back in 1926 when you first appeared before this committee, and I know I was impressed at that time with the fact that you brought into the Army a viewpoint that became really a fresh viewpoint, from civilian life, because of your associations in civilian life and the work that you had done out of Washington and around the various posts. I was also impressed with the keen desire you had to take care of the enlisted men. I remember we had a question of ratios before us then. That impression has dwelt with me and been with me ever since I have had the privilege of being a member of this committee. In a few days my relation with this committee will be severed, and I want to say that I have enjoyed every minute that I have had on this committee, that I have enjoyed every opportunity I have had of having you before the committee, and that I leave the committee with the knowledge that we have had a real Chief of Staff, a man that has had the interests of the entire Army at heart. (Applause.)

General Summerall. I am very grateful for that confidence, Mr. Furlow.

Mr. James. Will the gentleman from Minnesota yield?

Mr. Furlow. I am through.

No Discrimination.

Mr. James. Of course, it was never the intention of this committee to take care of the Air Corps on a separate promotion list and deny the other branches of the service.

Mr. Furlow. It never was; no.

Mr. James. It was unanimous, or practically unanimous—I see General Speaks is here, but practically unanimous—that while there would be a separate promotion list for the Air Corps, we would also get the same advancement for the other branches of the service, except so far as captains and majors were concerned, and then the only difference would be between the fliers, but the nonfliers in the Air Corps would be the same as in the other branches of the Army.

Mr. Hoffman. General, what is the date of the last list that has been compiled showing the commissioned personnel?

General Summerall. I can give you a copy of it. January 1 is the last that we have.

Mr. Hoffman. You said that there are now officers in company grades who are on duty in other departments and in service other than with troops, who might well be of field grade. Can you submit a list that would show the approximate number of field officers who might be absorbed in that way?

General Summerall. My letter gives the number of field officers who would be absorbed in that way.

Mr. Hoffman. That is in line with the thought expressed by Mr. James.

General Summerall. I submitted that data in a letter dated April 1, 1928. I can leave a copy of that with you.

Mr. James. I think it would be a good thing.

General Summerall. I will have it re-

(Please turn to Next Page)

Promotion Hearings Held.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

vised so as to bring in these extra numbers, and send you a copy of it.

Mr. Hoffman. And also an estimate of the additional number of field officers who might be absorbed, those detailed as students and as instructors at schools, on duty with other departments, on other duty not with troops.

General Summerall. I will do that; I will have these papers revised.

Mr. James. Does your letter show, eliminating detached service, what the percentage of field grade and company officers would be for the combat branches?

General Summerall. Yes; I have that in here also.

Mr. James. What are the percentages?

General Summerall. We estimate on the Wainwright bill 756 field officers with units of the Regular Army; the minimum number of company officers would be 3,189.

Asks Combat Percentages.

Mr. James. What would be the percentage by taking the combat branches?

General Summerall. It would be something like 40 per cent of the promotion list.

Mr. James. Forty per cent field grade?

General Summerall. And company grade together.

Mr. James. No; but what I meant was, taking out all your officers on detached service, and you have 6,000 left?

General Summerall. Yes, sir.

Mr. James. To take care of your Army. What proportion of those 6,000 will be field grade and what proportion would be company grade?

General Summerall. Well, the figures are about the reverse. For the Regular Army there would be 756 field and 3,189 company, about 19 per cent would be field officers, I should say.

Mr. James. Per cent?

General Summerall. Yes, about 19 per cent would be field officers.

Mr. James. Out of 6,000?

General Summerall. Well, the 6,000 are not with the Regular Army; they are on detached service with these other elements. We figure there would be 5,223 on detached service and on various school and staff duties.

Mr. James. But you have about 6,000 left, after detached service?

General Summerall. Well, you must take out the Medical Corps and the Chaplains, and so forth, for the promotion list. It would be 10,000 and something, and that would be in the vicinity of 4,000.

Mr. Reece. General, do you have in mind, though you may not have been intimately associated with the officers who determined the policy, the theory on which the so-called scrambling was based?

General Summerall. In my expectations when they were originally commissioned, I did not anticipate any changes from the original commissions? Is that what you mean?

Mr. Reece. I have in mind that you may not have had an assignment which placed the responsibility for determining the policy on which the scrambling of the lieutenants and captains was done, but do you have in mind the theory on which that policy was based?

General Summerall. Well, I know now the theory on which it was based, that is length of service, but that was not one of our considerations when these officers were originally commissioned in 1920. I was answering the question as I understood you; you asked me if I anticipated that they would be changed in their rank, and I said no, because we expected their commissions then, in 1920, to be final.

Mr. Reece. My question did not arise from any answer that you gave to Mr. McSwain.

General Summerall. Oh, I beg your pardon.

Scrambling Reason Sought.

Mr. Reece. I was just wondering what the considerations were on which the War Department based that policy of scrambling the officers in their grades. There was some reason, in all probability, which controlled the decision, and I was just wondering what that was.

General Summerall. I was not in this country at that time. I was over in Hawaii when that took place, but my impression is that it was simply to give officers credit for length of service in fixing their rank.

Mr. Reece. Regardless of grade—General Summerall. And to commission them according to the length of actual service, regardless of their age in grade.

Mr. Reece. This has occurred to me, and in suggesting this I am not showing any lack of sympathy for the group which Mr. McSwain has in mind. During the war we did not have any uniform policy of promotions. Promotion, as I recall it, was determined largely by the circumstances, the conditions, and the demands at a particular place, or of a particular organization, and to some extent the policy was determined by the judgment of a particular commanding officer of an organization, which resulted in irregular promotions. An officer, if he happened to be in one organization, regardless of how creditable his service might have been, because of the policy that existed in that particular organization, was not promoted rapidly, whereas if he had been stationed in another organization or at another post, due to different conditions that existed in that post, or to different views of the commanding officer of that post, he would probably have been promoted more rapidly, coming out of the war with the rank of captain, major, lieutenant colonel, or, in rare cases, colonel; whereas, as a matter of fact, he came out a lieutenant. Now, when these boards were passing upon the applications to determine the commissions which they should have in the Regular Army, did not the rank which the applicant held during the war or when he was discharged after the war, determine to

some extent the grade for which he was recommended in the Regular Army?

General Summerall. I can answer that from the impression I received in my own command. I was deeply interested in these officers. I tried to keep informed as to what these boards were doing, and as to the reasons that actuated them in making their recommendations. I did not pass on the recommendations; they came to Washington. I gained the impression then that the boards were considering their rank as a considerable factor, their age, and the man himself. Every man appeared before the board in my camp and the board made an estimate of that man, and these three factors decided the board in making its recommendation. I recall one particular case where a colonel—I would rather not mention his name; Mr. McSwain knows about it—was recommended to be a captain. He was a very old man to be a captain, but he wanted to stay in the Army, and the board thought that captain was high enough for him, and he was made a captain. So that all three factors influenced the board.

On Grade Appointments.

Mr. Reece. But the board seldom recommended the applicant for a higher grade in the Regular Army than he had held during the emergency?

General Summerall. I do not know that it ever did that.

Mr. McSwain. Paragraph 25 of the regulations that the War Department itself promulgated to these boards with reference to these emergency officers seeking their commissions in the Regular Army, says that "candidates for appointment in the grade of captain and above"—now, they make a line of demarcation on captains—in the grade of captain and above will in general be professional and business men of mature years." Just as General Summerall said here before this subcommittee in 1926, these captains were then of an average age of 34. Now, listen: "It is probable that candidates for appointment as lieutenants will in general be young men whose records either in the military service or in civil life will be negative. It is desired to emphasize the distinction existing between qualifications of candidates for commission as captains and field officers on the one hand, and candidates for commission as lieutenants on the other." Now, I submit that if there were any sound principle upon which to ignore grade in the arrangement of names on the promotion list for captains and first and second lieutenants, that same principle would apply as to the majors and lieutenant colonels, because an officer could better afford to remain a lieutenant colonel all his life, or to remain a major all his life, than any other officer could afford to remain a captain or a first lieutenant all his life. So if there was a good principle for these candidate grades, it ought to have applied all the way through, but all the defenders of the single promotion list, whenever they came to these irrational distinctions that were made between the two, would say, "Oh, we could not afford to put colonels and lieutenant colonels and majors on the promotion list in accordance with the length of their service, because that would have put them—though they would still have been colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors—that would have put them on the promotion lists below the second lieutenants."

Submerged Group "Choked."

Now, why could not they afford it? Because they knew that these officers with rank and authority would have enough voice to show the absurdity of it, whereas these submerged company officers, not knowing for a year or two what had hit them, swallowed and choked and let the matter remain until some of us here, years and years after the thing had happened, found out what had happened. And I will tell you, it is a fact, I did not know until the first part of 1926 just what had happened. These officers in the company grades could not protest, they could not write around and talk, and when they send out these questionnaires they were thrown into the wastebasket rather than file a protest against the inequity that had been done to them. I say that before the matter of general promotion becomes important, the great thing and the fundamental thing in the whole situation, the thing that General Summerall told your subcommittee in 1926 was fundamental, the question of justice to these officers, ought to be considered, and should be considered.

Mr. Wright. As I understand it, you want to start right now?

Mr. McSwain. Yes. Of course, if I had been in Congress in 1920, like my friend, I may have made the same mistake that some of them did, of not projecting myself forward, but I think we are going to profit by the mistake of 1920 and see just where we are going this time before we go into another blind alley.

Mr. Wurzbach. General, in reply to a question of Mr. James you used some figures, 19 per cent; that was in reference to the field grades, I think, but 19 per cent of what number?

General Summerall. I made a mental calculation, which might not be quite accurate. I understood Mr. James asked what per cent of officers for duty with the Regular Army would be field officers, and I made a hasty mental calculation and estimated that it would be about that much.

Mr. Wurzbach. Was that 19 per cent of 12,000 or 13 per cent of 4,000?

General Summerall. About 4,000; a little less than 4,000.

Mr. Wurzbach. Only 4,000?

About 19 Per Cent.

General Summerall. Yes; something like that. It is about 19 per cent of the total number in this report on the Wainwright bill which would be of field grade, and the rest company grade.

Mr. Wurzbach. Nineteen per cent.

General Summerall. A little over 19 per cent.

Mr. Wurzbach. Nineteen per cent of 4,000?

General Summerall. The total number

(Please turn to Next Page)

Thrift Habits Build Better Men

THE Services build men along many lines —improve their physique, educate their minds and cultivate alertness and quick co-ordination of brain and muscles. And now, to round out the program, the development of habits of thrift has been added, through the cooperation of the largest life insurance company in the world.

By direct request of members of the Services this company has established a

United Services Insurance Plan

THE plan is available to all in the Services, both officers and men, without regard to age, station, rank or service. It not only provides protection but offers to the men opportunity to save part of their pay which would otherwise be lost to them. Those insured thereby constitute a separate class and any divisible surplus accruing under the plan will be distributed among members of the class.

The insurance is limited to those in the Services and no physical examination is required. The premium has been set where the men wished it—\$5 a month for the young men, a little more for the older ones.

Payment of premiums is limited to periods of 34 months, 46 months and 58 months, corresponding to the 3, 4 and 5 year enlistments. After the second year a policy has cash, paid-up and extended insurance values; and at the end of its period is paid-up. No premium payments are required in case of total and permanent disability.

This plan will develop thrift. It will tend to build character, improve morale and make better men and better citizens.

Every Man in the Services Needs Insurance

The Army, The Navy, The Marine Corps
and The Coast Guard

For information address

Lt. Col. W. F. Harrell, U. S. Army, Retired,
United Services Insurance Division

of the

Metropolitan
Life Insurance Company
1 Madison Avenue, New York

Promotion Hearings Held.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

would be 756 field, and 3,189 company, making 3,945.

Mr. Wurzbach. That is what I wanted to get.

General Summerall. Now, that would make 19 per cent plus field, and the rest company grades.

Mr. Wurzbach. About 700 and some odd, you say?

General Summerall. It is 756 field and 3,189 company.

Mr. Wurzbach. Yes; thank you, sir.

General Summerall. And that would remain true, even under this modified bill.

Mr. Wurzbach. That is all I have.

Mr. Wainwright. Reverting to the reflections made by the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Reece, I can see that there may have been a great deal in that. That is, the difference in the appraisal of service in the different divisions, particularly the combat divisions on the other side.

Now, I do not know how it was done, with the mass of officers in this country, but as you recall, General, before the divisions left France, in their various embarkation areas there was either a board or an officer sent from general headquarters to take up with the division commander the question of the credit to be given by way of promotion to all the officers of the division.

I recall that very well in my division. I think there were two officers that came to division headquarters and were there for several days, and they collected from every source, from the regimental commander and unit commanders, their recommendations for promotion; and there were many promotions made at that time; these may have been some men who were not properly recognized, but it is very conceivable that there was a very different standard applied in the different divisions, and that there would have been no unity of standard for the entire expeditionary force; and just as in the same way some division commanders failed to make proper recommendations for decorations, they also failed to make necessary recommendations for promotions, and I can see that those boards may have had this in their mind, that in view of the fact of the lack of any standard for promotion in the combat divisions, that maybe the fairest way would be to take the length of service of the officer.

Mr. McSwain. Why would not that principle be fair as to the field grade also?

Mr. Wainwright. Am I wrong in that, General?

General Summerall. I have no doubt that was one of the considerations involved.

Mr. Wainwright. But am I wrong as to the facts?

General Summerall. Oh, your statement of facts is correct; yes, sir. Many recommendations by division commanders were never executed because of the armistice; many, many officers recommended for promotion were never promoted.

Mr. James. Are there any further questions? If not, the Secretary of War would like to call attention to a certain matter.

HON. DWIGHT F. DAVIS.

Secretary Davis. I will only take a moment of your time. The reason I bring this up is that I understand the Senate Military Affairs Committee recommended favorably a bill which was very much desired by the Air Corps, and that is House bill 16651, a bill to provide more effectively for the national defense by increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

I thought that perhaps, in view of the fact that the session will soon be over, if I brought it to your attention it might expedite it before the House as well as before the Senate. One effect of this amendment of section 13-A of the National Defense Act, as recommended by the Air Corps, would eliminate those flying officers who became disqualified for flying from the qualification of 10 per cent of non-flying officers now authorized by the Air Corps. In other words, there are lots of officers who may become too old for flying duty, who would be very valuable in the Air Corps for other purposes. The effect of this amendment, as suggested, would be to allow them to stay in the Air Corps and take up those other duties. The Air Corps thinks this highly desirable.

Mr. James. They would be available for R. O. T. C. work?

Secretary Davis. Yes, sir.

Mr. Furlow. You say this is recommended by the Air Corps?

Secretary Davis. Yes, sir.

Talks on Flyers.

Mr. Furlow. Now, the theory upon which we have been proceeding all through this legislation is to have the Air Corps made up of active fliers, and recognizing the fact that it is necessary to keep some of these men in because of their experience and all, they put a limiting figure of 10 per cent in there, in the bill of 1926.

Now, I can see what this provision would do. If we are going to have in the very near future a number of active officers, men who are active fliers today but who would not be in the future, it would make it possible for them to be carried over on the rolls of the Air Corps—and the Air Corps is limited as to personnel—they are going to enlarge that 10 per cent, and nobody knows where it will go. Every time we add another point to that 10 per cent we decrease the flying personnel of

the Air Corps. Now, then, whether the 10 per cent is too low or whether this 10 per cent should be enlarged, I think we should study very carefully; but to throw it wide open and to say to every flying officer that if he becomes disqualified from flying he can be pensioned off in the Air Corps and carried on the Air Corps files, it is, in my opinion, a very dangerous condition, and we are going to get right back to where we were when we started before 1920. I wanted to know whether you would give that any thought yourself in carrying out the intent of Congress to keep up the Air Corps made up of fliers.

Secretary Davis. I understood from Mr. Davison and from the Air Corps that they thought there should be some.

Mr. Furlow. Well, I think the Air Corps would be for this. Of course, I am making this statement knowing that many of my friends in the Air Corps are for this proposition, because I realize they want to stay in the Air Corps, and I am making this statement with that full knowledge, because I personally believe the Air Corps should be made up of fliers, whether it means taking off the heads of my friends or not, I think fliers should be in the Air Corps.

Favors Air Corps Act Change.

Secretary Davis. Well, that is one provision. There is another provision in H. R. 16651 to extend the period from three to seven years during which members of the Air Corps may be detailed to staff duty. The third provision is to authorize the President to detail Air Corps Reserve officers to active duty for periods in excess of six months. They thought they could help the training under the 5-year program in that way. Those are the three provisions, and I call your attention to the fact that the Senate Committee has favorably recommended this bill, and hope that it may be favorably considered by this committee and acted upon at this session.

Mr. James. Mr. Secretary, I presume this will be the last time that you will be before this committee at this session. I sincerely hope that it will not be the last time that you will appear before this committee as Secretary of War. (Applause.)

I agree with everything that Mr. Furlow has said about General Summerall, but he will be back with us next time. Our relations with you and with General Summerall in the last four years have been very harmonious. To me there is not any difference between a man telling a deliberate untruth and concealing a truth. Our one trouble in the past years, and one reason why the War Department has not secured as much legislation as it might have before this committee, has been that we have had witnesses representing the War Department come before us and after they were through, we wondered sometimes whether we had heard the truth and just exactly how much they had concealed from us. Nobody can say that about you, and nobody can say that about General Summerall, who, I say, as one member of the committee—and I think possibly the whole committee agree—I sincerely hope you will be the next Secretary of War. (Applause.)

Mr. Wright. I want to add to that, that I am sure the entire committee has felt that in the Secretary of War and General Summerall we have two big men and two honest men in those positions.

Secretary Davis. Mr. Chairman, none of this, I hope, is for the record.

Mr. Wright. Oh, yes; it is.

Secretary Davis. But I would like to express, in my own way here, my very deep, sincere, and heartfelt appreciation to this whole committee for the splendid way in which they have cooperated with us in anything that was for the benefit of the military service. We have not agreed on all things, and we have disagreed honestly. I think I can say, for General Summerall and myself and the others who have testified here, that we have tried to lay our cards on the table and tried to give you the real facts, and then we will cheerfully acquiesce in your decision. The same thing will be true of this promotion bill or any other bill that goes through. We recognize that this is your Army and not ours. We recognize that you gentlemen in Congress are the policy-making body of this Government, and we are simply to carry out your orders. And whether I say it or not, I know that General Summerall and all of the officers of the Army will feel it their duty and their pleasure to carry out the will of Congress, whether they agree with it or not. We are your servants to carry out the policies that you lay down. I am very glad to say, and I really mean it, from the bottom of my heart, that one of the happiest recollections of my service here will be of the associations I have had with Members of Congress, both of the Senate and the House, and particularly with the members of the Military Affairs Committee of the House. I sincerely appreciate it and I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the courtesy that you have always shown. (Applause.)

Mr. James. Mr. Chairman, I move we adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Wright. Maybe General Summerall wants to say something.

GENERAL SUMMERALL.

General Summerall. Gentlemen, the expression of confidence you have uttered today in the Chief of Staff and the War Department is a very precious realization to us. We want to be in very close touch with this committee, and we want to give you the benefit of all that we know and to be guided by your wishes; and on behalf of the officers of the War Department I want to express my very profound gratitude for the very gracious way in which you have received the witnesses, for the courteous treatment and the considerate way in which you have questioned them, and for the reception of so many ideas that they have tried to give you which they believed were for the good of the service. We all feel our very profound responsibility

ties for the national defense; but we recognize that the supreme responsibility rests upon the gentlemen in this room and the corresponding room in the Senate. We want to help you and serve you and we are grateful to you. (Applause.)

COLONEL BENEDICT.

Mr. James. If the Furlow bill should become a law, as it passed the House, would that slacken promotion in the Infantry, in any way, in the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel?

Colonel Benedict. The Judge Advocate General has construed that language, and holds that it undoubtedly would.

Mr. James. Is that the reason for some of this language here?

Colonel Benedict. No, sir.

Mr. James. In what way would it slacken up promotion in other branches of the service, or what particular language of the bill would do that?

Colonel Benedict. If, under that bill, for example, they should have 40 colonels in the Air Corps, and 1,000 is the basis on which to compute it, there would be 40 officers in the Air Corps in the grade of colonel. They have 3 now, and some 37 would have to be promoted. There is nothing in that bill that changes the existing law which limits the Army to 470 colonels. Now, if you are going to have 37 more colonels in the Air Corps, they must be promoted, but you are not to exceed 470. The Judge Advocate General has estimated that you would simply have to stop other promotions until those 40 promotions had been made. The same thing was true of the other grades.

Directed to Draft Bill.

Mr. Quin. What was the exact reason, if you know, for the substitution of this amendment for the Furlow bill by the Senate?

Colonel Benedict. I do not know, absolutely.

Mr. Quin. You were not in the conference?

Colonel Benedict. I was not. I only know what I have been told in the War Department. Senator Reed had requested the services of an officer, preferably of myself, to assist the committee in drafting some legislation. I was called up and told specifically what they wanted put into that particular Reed amendment.

Mr. Quin. Will you detail to us what you understand to be the exact effect of this amendment, or of the Reed amendment, which has been substituted for the Furlow bill? Just tell us in plain language what you understand to be the real effect of that amendment.

Colonel Benedict. I understood that the primary purpose was to avoid separate legislation for the Air Corps, which would leave the promotion condition for the rest of the Army right where it was. That is the primary thing done by the Reed amendment. It was to couple with a certain provision for promotion in the Air Corps a provision for promotion in the rest of the Army. That was my understanding. That was the main purpose that they were endeavoring to serve by the Reed amendment.

No Magnified Differences.

Mr. McSwain. Do you think the Secretary of War was mistaken when he told the Senate Committee, in your presence, that if promotion on periods of service were to be adopted, position on the single list would be relatively unimportant?

Colonel Benedict. He did not say that in my presence.

Mr. McSwain. You read that, did you not?

Colonel Benedict. I read it in the statement.

Mr. McSwain. Do you agree to that?

Colonel Benedict. I think that a large part of the dissatisfaction with the arrangement on the single list, and the disturbing element in getting a system of promotion on length of service, is this, and I would like to state on what I base it, and that is that now officers may be separated on the single list by a thousand files, due to a very slight difference in their length of service. If you get promotion on length of service, that thousand files, under the present system of promotion, under which all this discontent has grown up, means possibly years of difference in promotion, and the man who is a thousand files above may go to the grade of major years ahead of another man.

If you get this system of promotion, the difference in the promotion of those two men will not be years; it will be just the difference in their length of service. That is what I base my statement upon, that the differences in position on the promotion list would not be so greatly magnified as they are under the present system.

Mr. McSwain. Exactly. If some such scheme as set up by this amendment you arranged, or like the Wainwright bill, should be included along with a proposition to rearrange the promotion list as to these captains and first lieutenants so as to bunch all captains with captains and all first lieutenants with first lieutenants, so as to respect the grade and arrange within the grade the age, and where the age is the same, the Regular Army officer to precede; would not that correct that original injustice and not very seriously

hurt the claims of these Regular Army officers ordinarily called provisionals?

Colonel Benedict. No, sir; it would not, in my estimation. I think if you made such a rearrangement you would not avoid introducing a new injustice.

Mr. McSwain. You say you still believe in the single list?

Colonel Benedict. Yes, sir.

Mr. McSwain. The provision in section 3 with regard to the Air Corps really and substantially sets up a separate list for the Air Corps, does it not?

Colonel Benedict. Temporarily; yes, sir.

Mr. McSwain. You say "temporarily." These are permanent commissions in the Air Corps?

Colonel Benedict. Yes, sir; that is true.

Mr. McSwain. It is a parallel list.

Colonel Benedict. For the first seven years of their service two officers come in together and run along together, and there is no disparity in their promotion. After seven years they branch off, and after 20 years' service they come together again. In that way, there is a certain tying together of promotion in the Air Corps with other branches. That is what I mean when I say a single list. Here is a list that frankly divorces promotion from organization.

Mr. McSwain. Under the Furlow bill, they run together for the first two years.

Colonel Benedict. Yes, sir.

Mr. Furlow. A separate promotion list would be treating it as a branch, would it not?

Colonel Benedict. Yes, sir.

Mr. Furlow. In your conferences with the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, I presume you discussed this bill, or the so-called Furlow bill, and this provision which relates to the Air Corps?

Colonel Benedict. I would like to clear up any misunderstanding on that. Ever since the first Furlow bill went over to the Senate, I have been told by innumerable officers of talk going on of how I had gone before the Committee and talked against it; that I had talked against its passage, and insisted upon the amendment of it. Now, I want to say, that I have never talked with the Senate Military Affairs Committee, or with any subcommittee, on that subject. Immediately prior to the time that the Committee amendment, or the so-called Reed amendment, was put on the bill, I had one conversation with Senator Reed, at which the Assistant Secretary for the Air was present. Other than that, I have not talked to a member of that Committee, either individually or collectively, on this subject. I have not gone out of my way at all, either there or elsewhere, to throw any obstacles in the way of a separate promotion list for the Air Corps.

Mr. Furlow. I am very glad to hear that statement.

Colonel Benedict. I know that is contrary to many reports that have been circulated.

Mr. Furlow. I am glad to have that statement appear in the record. Now then, as I understand your answers to previous questions, you have not initiated any of this legislation.

Colonel Benedict. No, sir.

Mr. Furlow. You have not initiated any of the legislation contained in this bill?

Colonel Benedict. No, sir.

Mr. Furlow. But you have simply carried out the instructions of Senator Reed and other members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs?

Colonel Benedict. Yes, sir.

COLONEL KIRTLAND.

Mr. McSwain. Colonel, of course what we understand by your saying that you have to sell your ideas to the other members of G-1 is that they are strangers to the ideas of the Air Corps they may have preconceptions contrary to it, and that you have to conciliate your own notions and, in fact, perhaps to compromise your own convictions in order to get some sort of indorsement from them. Now, following the cue of Mr. James, we have the feeling that you have brigadier generals and others over you, whose approval you must get. Now, right down here on your own muscle as a man and as a citizen and American, just what are your ideas of what we ought to do for the Air Corps?

Colonel Kirtland. I do not believe that a single list and too much promotion would be good for the Air Corps at this stage of the game.

The chairman. You mean a separate list?

Colonel Kirtland. Yes. When you promote officers suddenly two or three grades, you do not make colonels of those men for some time to come; they have to grow into colonels, and, if you suddenly take some step of that sort, you do not get, right away, the results which you ought to have.

GENERAL KREGER.

Mr. James. Do you know about how many men there would be in the field grades under this bill?

General Kreger. Yes; that was one task that was undertaken. Naturally, it could not be done entirely in my office. As a matter of fact, nothing but an outline could be prepared in my office. The Adjutant General's office has the data, has the records, from which the number of promotions to the various grades under the language of the pending legislation are

(Please turn to Page 538)

ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY

HOLLAND TYPE

Submarine Torpedo Boats

Groton, Conn.

11 Pine Street, New York

STRICTLY FIREPROOF

The Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS

PACKERS AND FORWARDERS

25 to 44 Fulton St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Telephone: Main 5569

Service Sports

FT. BROWN HAS POLO EVENT.
Ft. Brown (Special).—The Fifth Cavalry won the annual mid-winter polo tournament held here recently.
 A horse show held in connection with the tournament was also pronounced a gratifying success.
 The 5th Cavalry was represented in the tournament by Maj. J. A. Roberson, Capt. C. A. Horgan, and Lts. J. I. Gregg, C. A. Thorp, and R. Drake (substitute).
 The 12th Cavalry team was composed of Lt. R. T. Garver, Sgt. O. Cornde, Lt. Col. S. Koch, Lt. J. P. Willey, and 1st Sgt. D. McGhee.

FIVE ARMY TEAMS ENGAGE.

West Point (Special).—Varsity boxes Yale at New Haven today, wrestles Columbia and likewise fences with the same institution, plays Rensselaer in hockey, and swims against Brown at Providence.

Varsity closed out in basketball on Washington's Birthday with a 37-24 victory over Harvard. On the same day the poloists met a 9-5 defeat at the hands of Princeton. Feb. 23 results were: Plebes basketball, a 61-17 win over N. Y. M. A.; wrestling, Princeton, 16; Army, 14; swimming, Army 45, Union 17; fencing, Army 12, Princeton 5; and Junior Varsity 7, Norwich 6; boxing, Army 4, V. M. I. 3; polo, Yale freshmen 14, Plebes 9; and hockey, Plebes 2, Storm King 1. On Feb. 27 the gym team met Temple U., the result being in favor of —.

Gymnastics will be followed through against Colgate on Mar. 6, and against Princeton on March 9. Yale will be met on the latter date in fencing.

NAVY TEAMS IN SWEEP.

Annapolis (Special).—A clean sweep for Varsity athletic teams last Saturday gives the Navy reason to hope for further triumphs today.

On Feb. 23 Varsity basketball called it a season in a nip and tuck affair with Harvard, nosing out the Cambridge collegians by 43 to 40. The grapplers threw W. Va. for a 17-8 loss; the mitmen out-clouted W. Md., 5-2; the tankmen left Ga. Tech swimmers behind, 39-21, Pittsburgh bringing up the rear with 17 points; the gym team overcame Temple U., 45-9; the fencers trimmed N. Y. A. C., 17-8; and the rifle team won by 1566 to 1267 over V. P. A. Hood setting up a new Navy record of 235 points in shoulder-to-shoulder. The Plebes, although they were out-fenced by the Princeton frosh—9 to 8, were otherwise considerable better than pretty good in this day's showings. They closed their cage season by a 47-20 victory over Baltimore P. I., pinned Franklin and Marshall unanimously in wrestling, 27-0, cleaned up in the squared circle against Belknap, 5-2, and beat Franklin and Marshall 43-14 in swimming and 65-3 in water polo.

Varsity will enter the tank with Penn on March 8 in both swimming and water polo. On the 9th the Varsity teams will engage as follows: Boxing, Syracuse U., wrestling, Princeton, swimming and water polo, Columbia, fencing, Harvard, and Rifle, George Washington U. The Plebes will meet the following opponents: Culver M. A. in boxing, George School in wrestling, Rome School in swimming, and All Nations Institute Alumni in water polo.

CHAPLAIN DICKSON TO FRANCE.

Lt. Colonel Thomas J. Dickson, Senior Chaplain First Division in World War, will go to France on August 21, 1929, with Mrs. Dickson for the purpose of blazing the authenticated pathway of the American Combat Flag. He will go over the Montdidier-Noyen, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Defense Sector battlefields as this flag was in action of region of Armies commanded by Generals Debeney, Humbert, Mangin, De Mitry, Berthelot, Gouraud, Hirschauer, Pershing, Liggett and Bullard. His tour will cover about 250 miles on the battle front. Officers and their families desiring to go with the Chaplain on tour of battlefields may meet him in Paris or go with his party from New York. His address is 3363 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.
 Investigation made by Chaplain Dickson seems to indicate that on January 21, 1918, when the first American Combat Flag was displayed at Sanzey, France, it was the only combat flag on the firing line, enemy or allied, from Switzerland to the North Sea. He regards this as important history and is searching for authentic proof to the contrary.
 Chaplain Dickson will have with him battle maps and explain great troop movements and momentous situations. Several Gold Star Mothers will be in the party.

STRATEGY.

"Strategy" by Capt. George J. Meyers, U. S. N., is a volume which is well worth inclusion in the library of all who seek to understand military subjects. The book serves to crystallize thought on strategy. It is a concise presentation of fundamentals of strategy, of the ways and means to achieve a purpose. Strategy in the realm of Statecraft as well as War is ably discussed. Commands, object, adequate forces, suitable arms, dispositions in time, inspection, organization, instructions and combat form the subjects of other chapters. A summation chart and reading courses are included in the work.

AMERICAN RY. ENG. ASSN.

The American Railway Engineering Association holds its thirtieth annual convention in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 5 to 7, at the Palmer House. Maj. Gen. E. Jadwin, Chief of Engineers, will address the association Mar. 6.

Aeronautical Notes

ACCORDING to the plans of the Army Air Corps, the inauguration of President-elect Hoover will be the first of which there is made a complete aerial photographic record. Two airplanes and two blimps will be used for the purpose.

Carl F. Schory, secretary of the contest committee of the N. A. A. for nearly six years, has tendered his resignation to Senator Hiram Bingham, president of the Association, effective early in March, to accept an important position with the Hamilton Aero Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, manufacturers of airplane propellers.

Capt. Luke Christopher, A. C. Res., one of the best known pilots in the United States, has been appointed secretary of the contest committee vice Schory.

The Secretary of War, Honorable Dwight F. Davis, has formally presented the D. F. C., awarded by Act of Congress approved December 18, 1928, to Mr. Orville Wright and posthumously to his brother, Mr. Wilbur Wright on Feb. 27.

Dayton, Ohio (Special).—An estimated and uncalibrated mark of 40,000 feet was reached by Lt. Harry Johnson, Selfridge Field flyer, in his fourth attempt at a new altitude record at Wright Field Feb. 27. The exact height reached by the flyer will not be known until the barographs in the plane are checked.

Since it will be impossible to allot Air Corps Reserve officers to each Corps Area for the completion of a maximum of two years active duty, The Adjutant General announces that the Commanding Generals will make recommendations as follows:

2nd, 4th and 7th Corps Areas, and Ft. Sill, one principal and one alternate; 6th and 8th Corps Areas, two principals and two alternates. The Chief of Air Corps may recommend three principals and three alternates.

Radio Notes

An important link in the War Department radio hook-up was forged with the selection this week of the highest point on the Ft. Myer military reservation to house all the high-frequency transmitters under the Department's control. Immediate steps are expected to expedite completion of the work.

The building, funds for which, in the amount of \$20,000, have been requested of the present Congress, will be one and a half stories high and approximately 40 by 80 feet in dimension, and will be capable of housing 12 transmitters, this in order to take care of future growth in traffic. Primary installation will consist of two 1 Kw. high-frequency transmitters, each with 10 Kw. power amplification, and four 1/2 Kw. high-frequency transmitters. Motor generator equipment will be set up in the basement. Sufficient space is available at the Ft. Myer site for beam radio transmission.

The building will serve as a net control transmitter station for 212 radio stations now under control of the War Department. Four enlisted men of the Signal Corps will serve as transmitter attendants.

Quarry Heights, C. Z. (Special).—Short-wave communication was established by a station in the Panama jungles and the Byrd antarctic expedition during tests conducted by the 10th Signal Company, United States Army, with a new portable, low-powered, short wave radio set which was designed and built by members of that organization. During these tests reliable radio communication has been established with stations in Europe, South and Central America and up to distances of 8,000 miles. The transmitter is operated on three small storage batteries, is rated at 75 watts for power, is crystal controlled. The entire equipment is carried in a small truck and embodies the latest in radio design and construction.

National Guard MARYLAND.

Baltimore (Special).—Armed troops of the Pennsylvania National Guard have been authorized by Governor Ritchie to pass through Maryland, enroute to and from the inaugural ceremonies.

The State of Maryland has been assigned seventh place in the order of march in the Second Grand Division of the Inaugural Parade. The State assignments are based on the order in which the States were admitted to the Union.

Brig. Gen. Milton A. Reckord has been designated by Governor Ritchie to represent the State on this occasion, and is to be accompanied by a staff of 11 officers.

The Maryland National Guard is furnishing, also, the 1st Infantry Band; Cos. A and F, 1st Infantry; and a provisional company of the 5th Infantry.

The 29th Division Staff, the Headquarters 58th Brigade, the State Staff, and the State Detachment, are scheduled for the annual Federal Inspection, March 5, in Baltimore; the Headquarters Co., 3d Bn., at Pocomoke City, March 5; the Military Storehouse, U. S. P. & D. O., Baltimore, March 5; Co. C, 1st Inf., Cambridge, March 5; and Co. L, 1st Inf., Crisfield, March 7. Co. L, 1st Inf., Salisbury, was inspected yesterday, the 1st instant.

NEW YORK.

Brig. Gen. M. D. Bryant, commanding the 51st Cavalry Brigade, will review the 102nd Regiment, Combat Engineers, New York National Guard, March 4.

Army Appropriations

(Continued from First Page)
 number of horses that may be maintained at public expense by officers required to be mounted, the bill provides that after June 30, 1930, only one privately owned mount may be maintained at public expense.

Guard Increased by 2,000.

For the National Guard an increase of 2,000 members is provided. The bill contemplates the continuance of 48 armory drills each year and the usual summer camps. Funds are also provided for completing the manufacture of the new type, roll collar, olive drab uniform. Twenty-two airplanes are provided for the National Guard, and with the funds carried in the bill the Guard will be equipped with 152 airplanes, eight for each of its 19 squadrons. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for 12 months' employment of animal and materiel caretakers, and the camp construction program will be carried on.

For the Organized Reserves provision is made for the training of 20,000 officers at the 15-day training camps, and for 22,531 flying hours for the Air Corps Reserve, 7,000 of these hours agreed to in conference being limited to officers qualified for combat service.

Appropriations are made for 37,500 Citizens' Military Training Camp trainees. This is an increase of 2,500 trainees over the present fiscal year.

Nonmilitary Increases.

Appropriations for nonmilitary activities show a substantial increase for 1930 over 1929. Fifty million dollars is carried for rivers and harbors, \$30,000,000 for flood control work on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. For the Sacramento River there is an appropriation of \$5,370,000, \$1,000,000 being for continued work on the river and the balance for refund of contributed funds. For the repair and construction of roads and bridges damaged or destroyed by the floods of 1927, in the States of Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, the sum of \$3,654,000 is appropriated. For continuing the Alhajuela Dam project at Panama, the sum of \$1,000,000 is provided.

These are a few of the important items carried in the War Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1930. In general, the appropriations are substantially similar to those carried in the appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, with increases for some items and decreases for others, with the result that the total carried in the 1930 bill for all activities is

Army Funds Compared

	Estimates, 1930	Act provides
Strength of Army:		
Officers	12,000	12,000
Enlisted men	118,750	118,750
National Guard	190,000	190,000
O. R. Training	16,382	20,000
C. M. T. C.	\$5,000	\$7,500
Animals:		
Mules to be purchased	1,000	1,000
Horses to be purchased	2,000	2,000

more than \$10,000,000 in excess of present year appropriations.

Army Officers Retired

The War Department announces this week the retirements and coming retirements of the following: Brig. Gen. M. J. Lenihan, U. S. A.; Col. S. Moreland, J. A. G. D.; Col. J. D. L. Hartman, Cav.; Lt. Col. L. H. Hanson, M. C.; Capt. E. D. Russ, Q. M. C.; Capt. W. H. Evans, Inf.

FORM CAVALRY TANK PLATOON.

IN order that it may conduct the recently authorized field tests to determine the suitability of the modified Christy tanks by use of the Cavalry, the 1st Platoon, Troop A, 2nd Armored Car Squadron will be organized at Ft. Myer, Va. As test of the Christy armored car is anticipated at Ft. Leonard Wood, for possible use with the mechanized forces, this initial test at the neighboring Ft. Myer was decided upon.

ASSIGN GEN. ROBERTS.

BRIG. GEN. C. D. ROBERTS has been relieved from his duties with the Infantry Board, Ft. Benning, and assigned to the command of Ft. Eustis, Va. Before assuming this command, Gen. Roberts will spend about one month at the Infantry, Coast Artillery, and Air Corps schools for special instruction.

A Home and Income for Life

Beautiful, 6-room house, tiled bath and kitchen, all modern improvements, garage, near Pensacola, Frisco and L&N stations; 17 choice acres planted to satsums, strawberries, peaches, grapes. SACRIFICE PRICE. Write Box 12, Cantonment, Florida.



Boeing Airplane Company

Seattle

Promotion Hearings Held.

(Continued from Page 536)

determined. Now, I have such a statement, which came to me from The Adjutant General's office in an incomplete and unchecked state, as I left the Department, in response to the call from the Committee.

Mr. James. What does it show?

General Kreger. That shows that the number of colonels for the Army at large—if I am misinterpreting your question, I would like to be set right—I assume that you want to know about the number of officers that will be commissioned in each of the various grades when this act is given effect, as of conditions today. Under this legislation the general officers are added to the promotion list, to the body of promotion-list officers, so that there will be, major generals, 21; brigadier generals, 46; colonels, 864, and there is another figure noted on the blank here indicating 875; the latter figure may be the correct one, but 864 is the one that is entered in the total. That number of 864 is arrived at in this way: There are 470 colonels of that grade at the present time. Apparently there would be 390 promoted under the 26-year service provision. Then in order to bring the number of Air Corps officers in the grade of colonel up to 1 per cent, there would have to be a number of promotions in the Air Corps of officers who have not had 26 years' service. Apparently there will be 4 from the grade of lieutenant colonel and 11 from the grade of major. Now, in the grade of lieutenant colonel, after making the promotions that are indicated here, there would be left 183. The 26-year rule would promote 394 majors. The 4 per cent rule pertaining to the Air Corps would promote 23 who have less than 20 years' service. No one would benefit at once from the rule which provides for the promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel of majors who have had 20 years' service and who are 52 years of age. The number of lieutenant colonels, then, would be approximately 600.

Creates 1,464 Colonels and Lt. Colonels.

Mr. James. Under the new law?

General Kreger. Under the new law; making approximately 1,464 colonels and lieutenant colonels under the new law. Now, to get down to the grade of major, after the promotions already indicated have been made, there will remain in the grade 1,297 officers. No one will be entitled to promotion under the 15-year rule; for some time promotions to the grade of major have been made on less than 15

years' service. At the present time the officers being promoted to the grade of major, if I am correctly informed, have approximately 12 years and 3 or 4 months service. Applying, then, the rule which would authorize the promotion of Air Corps flying officers of 12 years' service or more, two captains would be promoted under this rule. Then in order to give the Air Corps the 18 per cent, the minimum of 18 per cent of majors, further promotions would have to be made from those who have had less than 12 years' commissioned service. That list would be approximately 132, raising the number of majors in the Army, under the application of the act, as of present conditions, to 1,431. That would leave some 3,516 captains in the grade. The 10-year rule for the Army at large would bring 1,772 captains into that grade. The 7-year rule in the Air Service would bring 34 into that grade. Of first lieutenant there would remain in the grade, after promotions, 860. The 3-year rule would bring 538 into the grade, making a total of 1,448. Of second lieutenant there would be 804 still left in the grade, after these promotions, plus 48 that are in course of being commissioned at the present time. I would like to repeat that these figures are the best that I could get from The Adjutant General's office in the very short time that the office had to fill out this blank, and they responded very promptly.

Mr. James. How about 1935 or 1938? What would be the percentage then?

General Kreger. That is something that could only be arrived at by way of an estimate, because the attrition, deaths, retirements, and resignations, would come in to affect the result. I have made no attempt to make any estimate, save and except as to the immediate result of the passing of the act. Now, The Adjutant General's office also furnished me an analysis by grades of the Air Corps strength as it stands at the present time and as it would be immediately after this act went into effect and was executed. That would result in the following numbers in grades: Colonels, 30; lieutenant colonels, 40; majors, 182; captains, 453; first lieutenants, 122; and second lieutenants, 139.

GEN. HARRIS.

Mr. McSwain. I can conceive of another case, where there would be great humiliation and embarrassment to an officer brought about by the action of some particular Congress, or the War Department, or both, as in 1920, where some officers who had been colonels of regiments, and not being yet 36 years of age, and some others

who had been lieutenant colonels, major, and captains, applied for commissions in the Army of their country because the Congress of the country said we needed them to double the size of the Army. And we must assume that it is almost as patriotic to offer to serve the country in peace time as it is in war time. They wanted to serve their country. Certainly their motives are no more dishonorable than the motives of those already in the Regular Establishment.

And when the promotion list was finally made up, these officers who had to accept captaincies because they were not quite 36 years of age, found that they were preceded on the promotion list by officers 9 and 10 years their junior, who had been all during the war second lieutenants under them, and some of these officers were jumped from second lieutenant and captain 2,000 files ahead of the colonel on July 1, 1920. Did you ever hear of a situation like that?

Gen. Harris. That is the only occasion of that kind in our military experience.

Mr. McSwain. In reading military history throughout the civilized world, did you ever hear of anything like that?

Gen. Harris. No; I have never heard of anything like that.

Mr. McSwain. Do you not think it is an outrageous situation?

Gen. Harris. I would not use the word outrageous, but I do feel that a great injustice was done to many excellent officers, and I take a position which is different from that of most other officers of the Regular Army, that the injustice can be remedied and should be remedied.

Mr. McSwain. You were the Adjutant General at the time, were you not?

Gen. Harris. Yes.

Mr. McSwain. Assuming that the language adopted by Congress was ambiguous—assuming that for the purpose of this question—was not the situation that was about to be brought about through that arrangement of the promotion list so unusual that these in authority, if they had wanted to be considerate of the interests of all the officers in the service, should have referred it to the Judge Advocate General of the Army and to the Adjutant General of the Army to see just what results would be brought about by the construction that they were putting upon this ambiguous language?

Gen. Harris. No doubt; if they did not think it was clear, they probably should have consulted with the Judge Advocate General. Whether they did or not, I do not know.

Mr. McSwain. You heard the Judge Advocate General here a while ago say he was not consulted?

Gen. Harris. Of course, they consult the Judge Advocate General in matters where there is some doubt about the law. If the Secretary of War is in doubt, he will refer the matter to the Judge Advocate General.

Mr. McSwain. You were the Adjutant General with the rank of major general at the time?

Gen. Harris. Yes.

Mr. McSwain. You read the law, did you not?

Gen. Harris. Yes.

Mr. McSwain. Did you put that construction on it?

Gen. Harris. That construction was brought to my attention very early.

Mr. McSwain. Did you think that the language had to have that construction, the construction that was put on it by the War Department?

Gen. Harris. As I read it now, and I think probably I had the same opinion then, I do not see how any other legal construction could have been put on it than the one put on it by the War Department.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 529)

Regiment U. S. Marines; Chief Bosu. T. F. McDermott to Naval Station, Cavite.

Feb. 26, 1929.

Rear Adm. D. F. Sellers to duty Office of J. A. G. Navy Dept.; Capt. L. S. Shapley, retired, to home; Comdrs. W. H. Carter to Nav. Acad.; P. E. Spelcher to Bu. Nav.; Lt. Comdrs. C. A. Bailey to Bu. Engrs.; M. W. Callahan to U. S. S. Arizona; J. H. Hoffman to U. S. S. Pennsylvania; K. R. R. Wallace to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Lts. S. C. Cheever to command U. S. S. R-13; O. S. Colclough to U. S. S. V-2; P. R. Heineman to member of Bd. of Inspn. and Survey, Pacific Coast Section, San Francisco; J. J. Hughes to Naval Academy; I. B. McDonald (C. C.) to Asiatic Station; C. D. Murphy to Bu. Engrs.; R. E. Robinson, Jr., to c. i. o., U. S. S. Salt Lake City.

Lts. (j.g.) A. R. Kline to Asiatic Station; J. Leicht to U. S. S. Sapelo; W. S. Mayer to cont. treat. Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila.; E. R. Ransom to U. S. S. Cleveland; Ens. J. C. Eakens, T. J. Flynn, H. F. Gorski to Asiatic Station; A. S. Hicks to U. S. S. Mississippi; E. F. McDaniel to U. S. S. Ludlow; C. J. Pflugstag, Orders, Jan. 12, to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla., revoked; H. W. Taylor to U. S. S. Ludlow.

Lt. F. R. Haselton (M. C.) to U. S. S. Saratoga; Lt. (j.g.) J. H. Korb (M. C.) to U. S. S. Lexington; Capt. W. S. Zane (S. C.) to Pearl Harbor; T. H. L. M. Wertebaker (S. C.) to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Lt. W. P. Christmas (C. C.) to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; H. P. Needham (C. E. C.) to Asiatic Station; Chief Mach. E. S. Nason to cont. Navy Yard, Boston; Mach. J. J. Deignan to 7th Nav. Dist., Key West, Fla.; Chief Gunr. C. Hiedahl to home; Chief Pay Clerk J. J. S. Fahey to further treat., Nav. Hosp., Wash.

Feb. 26, 1929.

Capt. E. P. Finney to command U. S. S. Nitro; M. K. Metcalf to Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; Comrs. H. Gibson to Bu. Engrs.; W. V. Smith to command U. S. S. Sacramento; Lt. Comdrs. E. Buckmaster to command U. S. S. Kennedy; J. C. Clarke orders January 26, 1929, modified, carry out

remainder orders; A. B. Merrill to command U. S. S. Williamson; P. W. Rutledge to Asiatic Sta.; C. Withers to Comdt. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; J. B. Barrett to Asiatic Sta.; R. D. Bell to U. S. S. Oglala; E. P. Burkett to V. J. Sqdn., 1B Aircraft Sqdn., Battle Flt.; L. W. Mills to Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; Lts. (j.g.) C. G. Gensen to resignation accepted May 28; T. J. Schultz to duty U. S. S. Cuyama; C. M. Winslow, Jr., to Asiatic Sta.; Ens. B. C. Winn to resignation accepted July 31; E. T. Napier, Jr., to U. S. S. Sacramento; A. B. Seeles to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Lt. Comdr. J. M. Huff (M. C.) to Nav. Hosp., N. Y.; Chief Bsn. V. H. Killberg to Asiatic Flt.; Chief Mach. J. MacIntyre to U. S. S. Arizona; Mach. W. G. Wilcoxson to U. S. S. Melville; Chief Pharm. H. A. Harris to duty with Bu. of Nav. Affairs, Amer. Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Do you subscribe? If not, send in your check for \$4.00 now. You can't afford to miss a single issue if you wish to keep informed on Service developments.

STRATEGY by Capt. G. J. Meyers, I. S. Navy, \$3.00 Postpaid. Byron S. Adams, 512-11th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

ALL MODERN NAVAL AIRCRAFT ENGINES ARE EQUIPPED WITH
SCINTILLA
AIRCRAFT MAGNETOS
Scintilla Magneto Company, Inc.
Sidney, N. Y.

Dr. F. G. Ward Dr. J. W. Bryans
Ward's
Veterinary Hospital
Animals Treated and Boarded
Main 7286 560 7th St., San Diego

Installations Over Six Million
Horse Power
The
Babcock & Wilcox Co.
NEW YORK LONDON
Forged-Steel Marine Water-Tube
Boilers and Superheaters
Highest Efficiency
Highest Capacity
MECHANICAL ATOMIZING
OIL BURNERS

IS YOUR PAY INSURED?
HAVE YOU AN AUTOMOBILE?
A short time ago a lieutenant of the Army struck a pedestrian and broke his arm. Suit was immediately filed.

As the lieutenant was a member of this association and carried our public liability insurance, we paid the loss. The affair cost the association about \$2,000.00.

If you are not protected for public liability, write to us.

This is the most dangerous of all risks. We protect you against it at a cost that is surprisingly low. If you injure some one, we relieve you of all worry, trouble, loss of time and expense with association, attorneys and association money.

Don't neglect this important matter.

Examine your policy or, if you haven't one, write us, giving description of your car, for rates.

Service to the Services.

UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

You will never know how beautifully clean and healthy your teeth and gums can be until you use the new modern dentifrice V. A. D.

(Endorsed by the Medical Corps.)

If you cannot get V. A. D. at your exchange, send 35c stamps for a box, enough to last at least 3 months.



UNIFORMS
Sigmund Eisner Company
RED BANK, NEW JERSEY
New York Showrooms: 261 Fifth Avenue

Your Personal Effects

And household furnishings (including baggage while traveling), wherever located, can be completely protected by a Fidelity-Phenix Government Service Insurance Policy,

which is written for Officers only of the ARMY, NAVY, MARINE AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS. See the Fidelity-Phenix agent in your locality or return this coupon to

FIDELITY-PHENIX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
EIGHTY MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Cash Capital, Ten Million Dollars.

Mailing Address Name Rank

TOBIN BRONZE WELDING

by the oxy-acetylene process offers these four advantages

- [1] Welding at low temperature—Tobin Bronze flows freely at 1650 degrees F.
- [2] Quick repairs—without extensive pre-heating and dismantling.
- [3] Perfect re-alignment of the broken parts—danger of shrinkage minimized.
- [4] Strong bonds with an ample margin of safety.

TOBIN BRONZE IS EXCLUSIVELY AN ANACONDA PRODUCT

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 529)

see of C. of F. A., Washington, D. C. (Feb. 23.)

Maj. I. T. Wyche, 1st F. A., from Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 15, to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty as instr., Cav. Sch. (Feb. 25.)

Col. C. M. Bundel from duty as instr., A. W. C., Washington, D. C., on completing duties in connection with present course, assigned to F. A., 2nd Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (Feb. 26.)

Maj. J. A. Lester from duty as stu., Ecole de Guerre Supérieure, Paris, France, on completing course, and assigned to duty as instr., F. A. Sch., Fort Sill, Okla., and on expiration of leave to Fort Sill, Sept. 1, for duty. (Feb. 26.)

2nd Lt. R. P. O'Keefe relieved from assignment to 32nd F. A. Battalion and from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., to Brooks Field, Tex., July 1, reporting to commandant Air Corps Primary Flying School. (Feb. 27.)

2nd Lt. C. P. Summerall, jr., from duty as stu. at F. A. Sch., Fort Sill, Okla., on completing course, to 16th F. A. Fort Myer, Va. (Feb. 27.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW HERO, JR., C. OF C. A. Col. H. S. Kerrick from duties with 1st C. A. Dist., O. R., Boston, Mass., assigned to duty as coordinator, 6th Area, Kansas City, Mo., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., reporting Mar. 5 for temp duty in office of Chief Coordinator. (Feb. 23.)

Capt. P. D. Terry from duty as stu., C. A. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va., on completing course, assigned to duty with C. A. Board, Ft. Monroe. (Feb. 23.)

Following assigned as indicated on completing foreign service in Philippines: Capt. A. A. Allen, D. L. Dutton, 1st Lt. H. H. Myrah, to 62d C. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.; 2nd Lts. G. Newman, 52nd C. A., Fort Eustis, Va., and W. K. Stennis, 14th C. A., harbor defenses of Puget Sound, Ft. Worden, Wash. (Feb. 25.)

Following assigned to duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., on completing foreign service in Philippines, until opening of C. A. Sch.: Maj. J. B. Martin, Capt. W. C. Braly, 1st Lt. R. E. Bates and W. C. Rutter. (Feb. 25.)

Following assigned as indicated on completing foreign service in Panama: Capt. L. L. Davis, 12th C. A., harbor defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J. J. Maher, 13th C. A., harbor defenses of Pensacola, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 1st Lt. D. B. Latimer and C. F. Wilson, 12th C. A., harbor defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. C. Snow and E. C. Wallace, 61st C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va., and 2nd Lt. C. E. Shepherd, 52nd C. A., Ft. Eustis, Va. (Feb. 25.)

Order of Feb. 8, relieving 1st Lt. L. A. Denson, Jr., 11th C. A., harbor defenses of L. I. Sound, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., in time to sail from N. Y. C. May 3 for Philippines, revoked. (Feb. 26.)

2nd Lt. D. McC. Wilson, 9th C. A., from Ft. Banks, Mass., to N. Y. and sail May 3 for Philippines for duty. (Feb. 26.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. R. H. ALLEN, C. OF INF. Lt. Col. G. C. Charlton from recruiting duty, Hdqrs. 8th C. A., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 1, to Fort Hayes, Ohio, for recruiting duty, Hdqrs. 5th C. A. (Feb. 21.)

2nd Lt. R. E. Nugent (O. D.) from detail in O. D., Feb. 25, detailed in A. C., Mar. 1, from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty at training, A. C. Primary Flying Sch. (Feb. 23.)

Capt. V. L. Richmond from duty at Univ. of Mo., Columbia, on termination of present sch. year, assigned to 28th Inf., Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty. (Feb. 23.)

Capt. F. E. Linnell from duty at Howard Univ., Washington, D. C., to N. Y. and sail May 28 for Hawaii for duty. (Feb. 23.)

Lt. Col. W. E. Gunster from detail as instr., Tenn. N. G., Nashville, Sept. 1, detailed for duty with O. R., 5th C. A., 100th Div., station at Huntington, W. Va. (Feb. 23.)

2nd Lt. D. J. Martin (O. D.) to duty as stu., Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, Calif., reporting June 20, for duty as stu., ord. engineering. (Feb. 25.)

Capt. T. A. Young, 4th Inf., from Ft. George Wright, Wash., Sept. 1, detailed at Okla. A. & M. Col., Stillwater, for duty. (Feb. 25.)

2nd Lt. C. B. Stone, III, detailed in A. C., Mar. 1, from 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to duty and training, A. C. Primary Flying Sch., Brooks Field, Tex. (Feb. 25.)

Maj. W. T. Pigott, Jr. from duties as stu., Japanese language, Tokyo, Japan, assigned to Inf., 2nd Div., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to Nagasaki and sail Apr. 22 for San Francisco, Calif., thence to station assigned. (Feb. 26.)

Maj. W. F. Ayer from detail as instr., Conn. N. G., Hartford, Aug. 20, assigned to 18th Inf., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. (Feb. 26.)

Capt. W. H. Evans is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto and will proceed home. (Feb. 26.)

Maj. L. B. Row detailed as inf. instr., N. Y. N. G., effective upon completion of tour of foreign service. (Feb. 27.)

Capt. A. G. Chase from duty at Missouri Mil. Acad., Mexico, Mo., July 12, 1929, assigned to 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Neb. (Feb. 27.)

2nd Lt. W. A. Simon relieved from assignment to 9th Inf., and duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., detailed in Air Corps, Brooks Field, Tex., effective July 1. (Feb. 27.)

Capt. P. J. Lloyd from duty Waukegan Township High Sch., assigned to 30th Inf., N. Y. C., sailing for San Francisco, Calif., June 25 for duty. (Feb. 27.)

Capt. W. F. Magill, Jr., 24th Inf., from duty at Ft. Benning, Ga., June 1, detailed at Waukegan Township High Sch., to Chicago, Ill., reporting to commanding general 6th Corps Area for temp. duty, on completing this duty he will go to Waukegan, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 27.)

Maj. K. M. Halpine to Army and Navy Gen. Hosp., Hot Spgs. National Park, Ark., for observation and treatment. (Feb. 27.)

Capt. C. P. Haycock from duty at Boston Univ., Boston, Mass., upon termination of present sch. yr., to 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Me., for duty. (Feb. 27.)

Capt. P. DuP. Strong from duty at Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md., upon termination of present sch. yr., to 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., for duty. (Feb. 27.)

Capt. H. K. Dilts from duty at Ga. Sch. of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., on termination of present sch. yr., to 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 27.)

Capt. B. L. Lucas from duty as stu. Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., on completing course to 28th Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty. (Feb. 27.)

Col. D. W. Ryther detailed as member of Court of Inquiry to meet at headquarters 7th Corps Area, vice Col. A. L. Briggs relieved. (Feb. 27.)

AIR CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. J. E. FECHET, C. OF A. C. Capt. F. E. Galloway from duty in office of Asst. Secy. of War, Washington, D. C., Mar. 3, detailed for duty with O. R., 5th C. A., 318th Pursuit Group Hdqrs., 465th Pursuit Sqdn., and 348th Serv. Sqdn., station at Bowman Field, Ky. (Feb. 21.)

2nd Lt. H. F. Beaumont, 4th Jr. (Cav.), from detail in A. C., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 4th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 25.)

2nd Lt. H. E. Montgomery, jr. (Inf.), from detail in A. C., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., assigned to 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 25.)

LEAVES.

Two months to Lt. Col. W. K. Wilson, G. S. C., on arrival in San Francisco. (Feb. 21.)

Two months on completing foreign service in Philippines to Capt. F. O. Stone, M. C., with permission to return to U. S. via Suez Canal and Europe. (Feb. 23.)

Twenty-five days, on arrival in San Francisco, Calif., to 1st Lt. D. G. Lingle, A. C. (Feb. 23.)

Two months to Wmnt. Offr. R. Norris, Mar. 20. (Feb. 23.)

Three months to Col. W. G. Doane, Inf., June 14. (Feb. 25.)

One month, 19 days, June 18, to 1st Lt. S. E. Faine, Inf. (Feb. 25.)

Three months, 11 days, to Capt. H. B. Gibson, Cav., May 20. (Feb. 25.)

One month, 23 days, to 2nd Lt. J. B. Colson, Inf., Apr. 9. (Feb. 25.)

Four months, Apr. 20, to Capt. J. W. Carroll, Cav., with permission to return to U. S. via Europe. (Feb. 26.)

Two months, 29 days, June 11, to Capt. W. E. Alger, P. S. (Inf.) (Feb. 26.)

One month, 4 days, Mar. 15, to Wmnt. Offr. J. W. Peairs. (Feb. 26.)

Four months, with permission to visit foreign countries, to Capt. M. Ackerson, Inf., on relief from duties in Hawaii. (Feb. 26.)

Leave granted 1st Lt. M. S. Sullit, P. S. (24th F. A.) extended 3 months. (Feb. 26.)

One month, 15 days, July 12, with permission to leave continental limits of U. S., to 1st Lt. C. F. Wilson, C. A. C. (Feb. 27.)

Two months, 15 days, Apr. 1, to Capt. J. W. Mayben, Q. M. C. (Feb. 27.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation of 1st Lt. D. G. Duke, A. C., Mar. 4, accepted. (Feb. 23.)

Resignation of Capt. S. K. Livingston, M. C., Mar. 1, accepted. (Feb. 23.)

TRANSFERS.

Transfer of 1st Lt. C. R. Mize, F. A., to Fin. Dept., Feb. 11, announced. He will remain on present duties. (Feb. 23.)

Transfer of Capt. G. J. B. Fisher, C. A. C., to C. W. S., Feb. 19, announced; from 3rd C. A., Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to sail from San Francisco Apr. 10 for N. Y., thence to Edgewood Ars., Md., for duty. (Feb. 26.)

Transfer of 1st Lt. H. O. Boxby, C. A. C., to Signal Corps, Feb. 11, with rank from May 13, 1926, announced. He will remain on present duties. (Feb. 27.)

ORDER TO RETIRED OFFICER.

Maj. J. G. Taylor, U. S. A., ret., from duty at Carnegie Instit. of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa., to Mo. Milit. Acad., Mexico, Mo. for duty. (Feb. 27.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Appointment of Mstr. Sgt. C. Ulery, Fort Monroe, Va., as wmnt. Offr., Reg. Army, Feb. 20, announced. (Feb. 23.)

Wmnt. Offr. C. E. McNichol, now a patient at Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., to Army retiring board, Washington, D. C., for examination. (Feb. 23.)

Appointment of Mstr. Sgt. A. J. Mack, Fort Douglas, Utah, as wmnt. Offr., Reg. Army, Feb. 17, announced. (Feb. 25.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Tech. Sgt. W. M. Nolan, 12th F. A., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Feb. 21.)

Tech. Sgt. C. Sullivan, D. E. M. L. (U. S. M. A., det. of engra.), at West Point, N. Y. (Feb. 21.)

Tech. Sgt. A. Cottrell, O. D., at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. (Feb. 21.)

[Please turn to Page 541.]

OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, Architects Building, Washington, D. C.

COL. HENRY LOWE NEWBOLD, U. S. A., died on Feb. 26, 1929, from pneumonia, at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., where he had been stationed for the last three years as Chief of Staff of Field Artillery in the Sixth Corps Area.

Col. Newbold was born in Santa Barbara, Calif., July 7, 1876. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Maryland June 16, 1894; commissioned second lieutenant of Artillery April 26, 1898; promoted first lieutenant, Artillery Corps, Feb. 2, 1901; captain Sept. 23, 1901; assigned to Field Artillery May 4, 1907; promoted major July 1, 1916; lieutenant colonel May 13, 1917; colonel (temporary) Aug. 5, 1917, to Mar. 31, 1919; colonel Oct. 2, 1919. He was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line in 1911.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, of Washington, wife of the president of the Associated Press; two brothers, Fleming Newbold, manager of the Washington Evening Star, and John L. Newbold, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Funeral services were held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, with interment in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Cadet Bruce Marion Mitchell, 19 years old, son of Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, U. S. A., ret., of Kansas City, Mo., died at the Cadet Hospital, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1929. Cadet Mitchell entered the Military Academy last July after successfully passing competitive examinations among Army officers' sons and receiving a presidential appointment. His father is professor of Military Science and Tactics in the Kansas City schools.

He was born in Washington, D. C., and attended the Kumpf School, Westport Junior and Senior High Schools and was graduated from Southwest High School, Kansas City, in 1927. Besides his parents, Cadet Mitchell is survived by a brother, Lt. D. E. Mitchell, U. S. A., of Schofield Barracks, T. H., and a sister, Mrs. Oscar Anderson of Oregon.

The military funeral was held at West Point and civilian services were held at Kansas City, Mo., on Feb. 27.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

BARTLETT—Born at Fort Benning, Ga., Feb. 18, 1929, to Lt. and Mrs. William H. Bartlett, 83d F. A. Bn., U. S. A., of Fort Benning, Ga., a son, Hamilton Allen Smith.

BURCH—Born at Fort Totten, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1929, to Maj. Bruce Lamar Burch, Cav. (D. O. L.), U. S. A., and Mrs. Burch, a son, Bruce Lamar, jr.

HARRISON—Born at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., on Jan. 9, 1929, to Maj. and Mrs. Roger Burnett Harrison, 35th U. S. Inf., a daughter, Virginia Ann.

HUTSON—Born at Fort Benning, Ga., Feb. 19, 1929, to Capt. and Mrs. William M. Hutson, Inf., U. S. A., a son, John Colcock.

JACKSON—Born at the Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, Feb. 16, 1929, to Lt. (j. g.) and Mrs. Philip N. Jackson, U. S. N., Ret., a daughter, Sidney Elliott Jackson.

JOHNSON—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Johnson of Philadelphia, Feb. 24, a daughter. The baby is a granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

PEARSON—Born at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., on Jan. 30, 1929, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard Wyman Pearson, U. S. A., a son, Richard Wyman, Jr.

SELEE—Born at the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., on Feb. 9, 1929, to Lt. Richardson Selee, C. E. (D. O. L.), U. S. A., and Mrs. Selee, a daughter, Caroline Van Kirk.

VAN PATTEN—Born at St. Thomas, V. I., Feb. 7, 1929, to Capt. E. H. Van Patten, S. C., U. S. N., and Mrs. Van Patten, a daughter, Amelia Baldwin.

VICKERY—Born at the Philips House, Boston, Mass., Feb. 17, 1929, to Comdr. E. A. Vickery, M. C., U. S. N., and Mrs. Vickery, a daughter, Ann.

VINSON—Born at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1929, to Lt. Comdr. Thomas N. Vinson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Vinson, a son.

YOUNG—Born at Fort Benning, Ga., Feb. 19, 1929, to Capt. and Mrs. Adlai C. Young, Inf., U. S. A., a daughter, Catherine Elizabeth.

MARRIED.

BRYSAN-MATHEWS—Married at New Orleans, La., Feb. 9, 1929, Miss Frances Edwards Mathews, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Laurence Oldham Mathews, to Ens. William Campbell Bryson, U. S. N.

HATCH-FULLER—Married at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 19, 1929, Miss Virginia Fuller, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, Calif., to Lt. Melton A. Hatch, U. S. A., son of Gen. Henry J. Hatch, now on duty in Manila, P. I.

SLAPPEY-HARPER—Married at the Post Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 18, 1929, Capt. Eugene N. Slappey, U. S. A., and Mrs. H. J. Harper, of San Francisco.

DIED.

ALLEN—Died in Los Angeles, Calif., on Feb. 19, 1929, Mr. Willis C. Allen, father of Capt. Burrell C. Allen, U. S. N., and grandfather of Midshipman Burrell C. Allen, Jr., and of Willis Mertz Allen.

ANDERSON—Died at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1929, Lt. Andrew Anderson, U. S. N., father of Lt. H. A. Anderson, U. S. N., interment Arlington National Cemetery, Mar. 1.

BENEDICT—Died at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 25, 1929, Mrs. Eliza Calvert Benedict, mother

Military Society

NEW S. M. N. A. CHAPTER.

At the organization meeting and banquet of Langley Field Chapter, Society of Military and Naval Aeronauts, Capt. L. F. Stone was elected president; Capt. W. J. Flood, vice president; and 1st Lt. W. D. Buie, secretary and treasurer, for the ensuing year.

ARMY-NAVY LEGION OF VALOR.

The Army and Navy Legion of Valor will assemble at 7th St. and North Carolina Ave., S. E. at 12 noon on March 4, 1929, for the purpose of participating in the inaugural parade.

All members who are physically able to march are expected to report. Wear uniform if available, otherwise civilian dress. Wear medals.

For the Commander, Robert Woodside, Wm. F. Hamberger.

of Lt. Col. J. L. Benedict, Inf., U. S. A., and the late Maj. C. C. Benedict, Air Corps, interment at Hastings, Neb.

BEMIS—Died at Belt, Mont., Feb. 11, 1929, Mrs. R. H. Bemis, mother of Lt. John A. Bemis, U. S. M. C.

CALVERT—Died at U. S. Soldier's Home Hospital, Feb. 25, 1929, Sgt. Jas. S. Calvert, Ret., at the age of 79 years.

CATTS—Died at Verbena, Ala., Feb. 8, 1929, Mr. John Smyly Catts, father of Lt. Col. Gordon Rives Catts, U. S. A.

CLAUSING—Died at Shanghai, China, Feb. 24, 1929, Mrs. John G. Clausing, wife of 1st Lt. Clausing, 3d Brigade, U. S. M. C.

FRENCH—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1929, Mrs. Emilie Ott French, widow of Capt. William H. French.

EMERSON—Died at Manchester, N. H., Feb. 10, 1929, Mr. George Emerson, father of Mrs. Doten, wife of Capt. L. S. Doten, U. S. A.

GARDINER—Died at the Children's Hospital, Denver, Colo., Feb. 9, 1929, Frances Martha Gardiner, daughter of Maj. George H. Gardiner, Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Gardiner.

GHORMLEY—Died at Tacoma, Washington, Feb. 22, 1929, Mrs. Alice Irwin Ghormley, mother of Comdr. Robert L. Ghormley, U. S. N.; Mr. Kenneth I. Ghormley, formerly 1st Lt., U. S. A.; Dr. Ralph K. Ghormley, formerly Capt. Medical Corps, U. S. A.; Mrs. John Murray of Chehalis, Wash.; Mr. Alfred M. Ghormley of Carnation, Wash., and Miss Margaret Ghormley of Kansas City, Mo.

HANNA—Died at National City, Calif., Feb. 17, 1929, Philip C. Hanna, retired ranking American Consul-General of the U. S., uncle of Mrs. C. E. Payman, wife of Col. Payman, ret.

HILL—Died at Portland, Oreg., on Feb. 14, 1929, Mrs. Mary Catherine Hill, mother of Maj. James R. Hill, Q. M. C. (Cavalry), U. S. A.

HINES—Died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 24, 1929, Mrs. Frank L. Hines, mother of Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, and of Maj. Charles Hines, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Va.

KNOX—Died as the result of an airplane accident, Feb. 25, 1929, 2d Lt. Andrew D. Knox, Air Corps Res., on active duty at Selfridge Field, Mich.

MERRITT—Died at Denver, Colo., Feb. 24, 1929, Capt. James A. Merritt, U. S. A., Ret.

MICHIE—Died in New York City, Feb. 23, 1929, Mrs. Gray Beachy Michie, widow of Brig. Gen. Robert E. Lee Michie, U. S. A., interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, Va., Feb. 25.

MITCHELL—Died in the Cadet Hospital, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1929, as a result of pneumonia, Cadet Bruce Marion Mitchell, 19 years old, son of Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, U. S. A., ret., of Kansas City, Mo.

MCCOY—Died at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 21, 1929, Maj. Arthur L. McCoy, Q. M. C., U. S. A., ret.

NEWBOLD—Died at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 26, 1929, as a result of pneumonia, Col. Henry Lowe Newbold, U. S. A.

PADMORE—Died at Sierra Madre, Calif., Feb. 16, 1929, Maj. Arthur A. Padmore, U. S. A., Ret.

PEPFITT—Died at San Diego, Calif., Feb. 21, 1929, 1st Lt. Clarence John Pefitt, O. R. C., U. S. A.

RUSSELL—Died suddenly at sea on steamer B-rmda, Feb. 16, 1929, Mr. William Wallace Russell, aged 62, treasurer, National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt., son of Frank W. Russell, Class of 1868, U. S. M. A., and brother of Lt. Col. George M. Russell, G. S. C. (Cav.), U. S. A., Hq. 7th Corps Area, Fort Omaha, Neb.

SANDERSON—Died at Fieldston, Riverdale, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1929, Mortimer Sanderson, son of Mrs. Charlotte D. Wilson and the late Lt. Col. Mortimer Sanderson, U. S. A.

TILLITSON—Died at Fort Ruger, T. H., Jan. 27, 1929, Mrs. E. J. Tillitson, mother of Capt. A. L. Barber, Q. M. C., U. S. A.

VAN VLIET—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1929, Mrs. Hattie S. Van Vliet, wife of Col. R. C. Van Vliet, U. S. A., Ret. She is survived by the following children: Steward Van Vliet, of Shrewsbury, N. J.; Mrs. D. P. Wood, wife of Lt. Col. D. P. Wood, of Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Maj. R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., 33d Inf., Ft. Clayton, C. Z.; and Mrs. R. L. Spragins, wife of Maj. R. L. Spragins, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

WILNER—Died at Nunda, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1929, Capt. Frank Adams Wilner, U. S. N., Ret.

MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

WE specialize in designing and erecting memorials (monuments, mausoleums, tablets) in Arlington and other national and private cemeteries throughout the country. Illustrated booklet sent FREE.

THE J. F. MANNING CO., INC.
919 Fifteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

White Rock
SPARKLING WATER & GINGER ALE

Executive Offices, 100 Broadway, New York City

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings, and Births requested. Address Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Weddings

THE wedding of Miss Virginia Fuller, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller, U. S. A., of Fort Miley, Calif., to Lt. Melton A. Hatch, U. S. A., son of Gen. Henry J. Hatch, U. S. A., now on duty in Manila, P. I., took place Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 19, 1929, at the St. Peter's Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Calif. The ceremony was performed at 4:30 o'clock by the Rev. Hardy Hanson in the presence of relatives and intimate friends. The bride, who is a granddaughter of Rear Adm. W. C. Wise, and niece of Maj. W. C. Wise, of the Marine Corps, was lovely in her medieval type gown of white satin and a bertha of lace and seed pearls with its long dress and sleeves and its old ivory coloring and a bouquet of freesias and roses. Miss Louisa Haughey, of Los Angeles, was the maid of honor. She wore a flame-colored georgette dress with hat and flowers to match.

Capt. W. G. Brey, of Fort Scott, was the best man. The ushers were Lts. S. B. Butler, Parker Reeves, P. B. Kelley, J. R. Hughes, B. S. Kilburn and Russell Reader, Mrs. Hatch, mother of the groom, who is a house guest of Col. and Mrs. Fuller, was present.

Immediately following the ceremony a reception for relatives and a few intimate friends of the couple was held at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Fuller at Fort Miley. Following a honeymoon in the South, Lt. and Mrs. Hatch will leave for Manila, where he is on duty as aide-de-camp to his father, General Hatch.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Laurance Oldham Mathews announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances Edwards, to William Campbell Bryson, Ens., U. S. N., on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1929, at New Orleans, La.

Capt. Eugene N. Slappey, U. S. A., supply and press relations officer for the 30th Infantry, was married on Monday, Feb. 18, 1929, to Mrs. H. J. Harper of San Francisco, Calif. The ceremony was performed at the Post chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., by Chaplain. G. J. McMurray. Col. and Mrs. Fred R. Brown, U. S. A., were present and wished the couple health, wealth and happiness, and extended a most cordial welcome to the 30th Infantry. After a short honeymoon in southern California Capt. and Mrs. Slappey will make their home at 174 Infantry Terrace, Presidio of San Francisco.

Tilden Hall

3945 Connecticut Ave.

An apartment-hotel combining every modern convenience—with the comforts of a private residence.

Furnished or Unfurnished Suites
2, 3 and 4 Rooms
Hotel Service

10% Discount to
Members of the Service

Moderate Daily, Weekly and
Monthly Rates

Manager—Cleveland 2693

BAILEY BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelry Silverware Stationery

Established 1832
Philadelphia

The New Military and Naval Catalogue

(mailed upon request)

Contains much that is of
interest to the Officers of
the Army, Navy and
Marine Corps.

Personals

THE Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. C. P. Summerall will be at home at their quarters at Fort Myer, Va., on Sunday, March 3, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

General and Mrs. Summerall entertained at dinner in honor of the Secretary of War on Tuesday evening at their quarters at Fort Myer. The other guests were Congressman and Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, Congressman and Mrs. James S. Parker, Congressman and Mrs. W. Frank James, the Assistant Secretary of War, Col. Robbins, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Jacob L. Loose, Mrs. Henry A. Strong, Gen. and Mrs. James Parker and Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Deakne.

Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, who will relinquish the duties as Commandant of the Marine Corps on March 5, was tendered a farewell banquet at the Army and Navy Club on Friday, March 1, by officers of the Corps. Brig. Gen. B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C., was chairman and treasurer of the committee which arranged the banquet.

Maj. Gen. Lejeune will be tendered a farewell dinner by the 2d Division Association at the Racquet Club, Washington, D. C., tonight, March 2. The general commanded this outfit overseas during the World War. Sgt. Dave Sleight, of the Marine Barracks, Quantico, will render songs for the occasion.

Maj. and Mrs. Roger Burnett Harrison, 35th U. S. Inf., announce the birth of a daughter, Virginia Ann, at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., on Jan. 9, 1929.

Lt. Richardson Selee, C. E. (D. O. L.), U. S. A., and Mrs. Selee announce the birth of a daughter, Caroline VanKirk, at the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., on Feb. 9, 1929.

With Gov. John H. Trumbull and his staff, including Maj. John Coolidge, son of the President, as guests of honor, a military ball given Washington's Birthday at the Hotel Stratfield, Bridgeport, Conn., by officers of the 42nd Coast Artillery Corps, Connecticut National Guard, and the Bridgeport Chapter, R. O. A., proved to be the most brilliant and successful social event ever held in Bridgeport.

Capt. and Mrs. Oscar R. Rand, U. S. A., entertained with a dinner and bridge party on Thursday evening, Feb. 21, at the Congressional Country Club, when their guests were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Kreger, Col. and Mrs. F. M. Brown, A. W. Brown, Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Smith, Maj. and Mrs. A. W. Gullion, L. S. Tillotson, L. S. Hobbs, Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Hoover, T. H. Green, W. A. Pounds, F. E. Shaw, C. S. Brice and C. M. Olivetti. Table decorations were in keeping with Washington's birthday—red, white and blue candles, and red and white carnations with blue tulle.

Lt. and Mrs. Richard Wyman Pearson, U. S. A., announce the birth of a son, Richard Wyman, Jr., at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., on Jan. 30, 1929.

Mrs. Marie Cavanaugh Cook, widow of Col. Seth W. Cook, Air Corps, U. S. A., her daughter, Miss Marie LaTourrette, and son, Billy, are staying for the present with Mrs. Cook's mother, Mrs. H. G. Cavanaugh, in Newcastle, Del.

Mrs. J. M. Stotsenburg, who after having visited her daughter, wife of Col. C. R. Mayo, Fort Sheridan, Ill., is now with her daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. L. B. Kromer, of the War College, Quarters No. 13, Washington Barracks, D. C.

The 127th anniversary of the founding of the U. S. Military Academy will be celebrated by graduates and ex-cadets at a dinner to be given in the Hotel Astor, New York City, on the evening of Saturday, March 23. From the number of reservations made thus far, it is evident that the attendance will be larger than at any one of the annual West Point dinners held in New York heretofore. (Please turn to Page 542.)

Engagements

LT. COL. AND MRS. JOHN L. ROBERTS, U. S. A., ret., of 79 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Cornelia Barrett Roberts, to Lt. Legare Kilgore Tarrant, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army.

Maj. and Mrs. Shields Warren, 8th Inf., U. S. A., of Fort Moultrie, S. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Kelsen Warren, to Lt. Elmer Wentworth Gude, 8th Inf., U. S. A. The wedding will take place in April at Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Mrs. Edith M. Casad of 1882 Grove St., San Francisco, Calif., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Connie Casad, to Mr. George M. Chase of Tulsa, Okla.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. John H. Finney have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sally Eveleth Finney, to Maj. Paul W. Evans.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Feb. 16, 1929.

MRS. PIERRE AGNEW, wife of Lt. Agnew, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., entertained the members of the Tuesday Club for bridge tea Tuesday afternoon in her quarters in the Engineer area.

Mrs. Guy B. Dugan, of Firecrest, entertained at dinner Saturday evening in honor of the birthday anniversary of her husband.

Mrs. J. R. Bibb, wife of Capt. Bibb, Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Mrs. E. F. Barry, wife of Capt. Barry, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., motored to Seattle Saturday and were guests for the week end of Miss Elizabeth Steen.

The Fort Lewis-Dupont, P. T. A., entertained with a benefit military bridge Friday evening at the Dupont School. Mrs. A. C. Voelker was general chairman and was assisted by Mrs. J. C. Breitling, Mrs. A. C. Arnold, Mrs. E. J. S. Russell, and Mrs. M. Comulada of Fort Lewis, and Mrs. Balsom, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Kernihan, Mrs. Dandeneau, Mrs. Landsborough, Mrs. George Ogren and Mr. W. B. Laughbon of Dupont.

FORT EUSTIS, VA.

Feb. 28, 1929.

COL. AND MRS. GORDON G. HEINER entertained at dinner Saturday night at the Colony Inn in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Heiner of New York City. The party later attended the dance at Fort Monroe.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner entertained at dinner on Thursday of last week at their quarters. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. J. D. Heysinger, Major and Mrs. Peter H. Ottosen, Capt. and Mrs. Allison Jones.

QUANTICO, VA.

Feb. 24, 1929.

NUMEROUS dinner parties are being given for Maj. Gen. W. C. Neville before he leaves for his new duties as major general commandant in Washington. Gen. Neville's daughter, Mrs. John Vest, is with him for some time.

Brig. Gen. Harry Lee and Mrs. Lee entertained 24 guests at supper and bridge for Gen. Neville Thursday evening.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. B. Putnam were hosts to a party of 18 at dinner in the Officers' Club Tuesday night for Gen. Neville and Mrs. Vest.

Capt. and Mrs. T. E. Watson gave a dinner Saturday night, February 16, when they entertained a party of eight for Gen. Neville and Mrs. Vest.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

Feb. 26, 1929.

COL. AND MRS. ODE C. NICHOLS were honor guests at a dinner dance given by the officers and ladies of the 1st Infantry at the Post Officers' Club on the evening of Feb. 13, 1929. This was in the form of a farewell party for the Nichols who departed for Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 14, where Colonel Nichols will retire from active service in April. The tables were artistically decorated with jonquills and ferns. Short addresses of farewell were given by Brig. Gen. F. C. Bolles and Lt. Col. William J. O'Loughlin. At the completion of the dinner, the regiment presented Colonel Nichols with a beautiful engraved watch and Mrs. Nichols with silver console and two silver candle stocks. 2nd Lt. Trent, made the presentation.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T. H.

Feb. 11, 1929.

PERHAPS the largest dinner dance of the season was that tendered by Col. and Mrs. William E. Hunt at the Infantry Club on the evening of Feb. 6. About 140 guests participated, among which were included the Commanding General and Brigade Commander, officers and ladies of the Schofield sector; a large number also came out from the Honolulu sector. Immediately following the last course, entertainment was provided by a quartette of Hawaiian entertainers who were premiere exponents of Polynesian songs, music and dancing, and not content with this splendid offering, Sgt. Resnick and his nine 27th Infantry syncopeaters furnished the usual alluring inducements for those with terpsichorean proclivities.

The Post hop on Friday evening, Feb. 8, was sponsored by the 27th Infantry. It was held at the Infantry Club and although the floor is of liberal dimensions, the large number of guests proved conclusively that one of more liberal area is well worth consideration; it is a project that has been given consideration and we hope it will materialize.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Feb. 20, 1929.

CAPT. F. C. VENN, flight surgeon, and Mrs. Venn, who are en route from Richards Field, Kansas City, to the west coast, where they will sail for service in Honolulu, are guests at the Del Norte Hotel. Capt. and Mrs. Venn have a number of friends at Fort Bliss, and on last Friday they were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Rhey T. Holt.

Mrs. Winfield S. Roberson, 82nd Field Artillery, was hostess at luncheon on Friday for Mrs. George H. Sands, Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs and Mrs. Kenyon Joyce. They later attended at matinee at the Ellanay Theater.

Mrs. Claude A. Minor of New Orleans, La., who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, Quartermaster Corps, is ill with a slight attack of the grippe.

Maj. Charles McDonald, M. C., on duty with the Seventh Cavalry is a patient at William Beaumont Hospital.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Mar. 1, 1929.

THE evening of the 22nd, was very delightfully observed on this post, by a dinner dance at the Army War College Club. The Assistant Commandant of the College and Mrs. John L. DeWitt were among those having a large party of friends at their table.

Col. and Mrs. W. P. Screws, Col. P. W. Worcester, Maj. and Mrs. W. A. Gano and Martyn H. Shute, were also dinner hosts. The decorations of the tables carried out the George Washington's birthday. National spirit in flags and ices of special design.

The Misses Fanny and Helen Herr, daughters of Col. and Mrs. John K. Herr, entertained at dinner, at the dinner dance in honor of Miss L. Moore, who is spending the winter with Mrs. Alban Butler, 174 E Street, N. W., Washington.

Major and Mrs. R. E. D. Hoyle are house guests of Col. and Mrs. John K. Herr at their quarters on Faculty Row. Major Hoyle and Mrs. Herr are brother and sister.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Feb. 28, 1929.

PROMINENT among the social affairs of the week at the garrison at West Point will be the officers' dance to be held on Friday evening in Cullem Memorial Hall. This affair will be preceded by a number of dinner parties following which the hosts will take their guests to Cullem Hall for an evening of dancing.

Much interest is also being taken this week in the Hundredth Night, musical show, which will be produced on the evening of Friday, Mar. 1, and with two performances on Saturday, a matinee and an evening performance.

Much attention is also being given to the different affairs which are being given in the Riding Hall under the supervision of the Cavalry officers. On Saturday evening an informal horse show was held, and on Mar. 9 there will be a gymkhana in the Riding Hall. This will be opened with a pageant, with floats from many of the departments and detachments and from groups or individuals. Maj. James N. Caperton has charge of this event.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Feb. 25, 1929.

MRS. JOSEPH BAKER entertained recently at a bridge party and linen shower in honor of Miss Betty Morris, whose marriage to Lt. Clark L. Ruffner, 2nd Cav., will take place in the spring. Miss Morris is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Willis W. Morris, who are stationed at Fort Riley; and Lt. Ruffner is the son of Col. and Mrs. E. L. Ruffner of Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. William B. Ladue has returned to Washington, D. C., after a visit on the garrison as the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jay W. Grissinger.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander Coxie entertained at dinner recently in honor of their guest, Maj. Harry A. Flint, and for Maj. and Mrs. Benjamin Hoge and Maj. and Mrs. William West.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Feb. 24, 1929.

MAJ. AND MRS. P. J. MUELLER entertained at the second of a series of dinners in their quarters, Tuesday, Feb. 12. Valentine decorations were used, and the guest list included Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Ada Orrill, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Schwatke, Chaplain Thomas Kelly, Lt. and Mrs. C. F. Fletter, and Mr. Ray.

Capt. H. L. Egan has received orders for assignment to duty with the Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz, Calif.

Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Egan were guests of honor at a bridge dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Duckworth on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13.



No Matter Where "She" Is
No Matter Where You Are
GUDE'S FLOWERS
Are Everywhere
Flowers via Telegraph anywhere—anytime.
Gude is Washington's Leading Florist.
1212 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Member Florist Telegraph Association
Phone National 4276

CATHEDRAL MANSIONS

(North and Center)

Many Army and Navy people
reside here

One room and bath to five rooms and
two baths,
\$40.00 to \$150.00

Suites furnished and unfurnished.

Equipped With Frigidaire

Dining room with reasonable prices
and stores in direct connection.

Apply to Office

3000 Connecticut Avenue

Washington, D. C.

Telephone Adams 4800.

WARDMAN MANAGEMENT.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 539)

1st Sgt. A. W. Rowley, 17th Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb. (Feb. 21.)
 Staff Sgt. W. A. Lawhon, 23d Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Feb. 21.)
 1st Sgt. A. C. Allgood, A. C., at Mt. Clemens, Mich. (Feb. 21.)
 1st Sgt. J. D. Whidden, Q. M. C. Sch. for Bakers & Cooks, at Fort Riley, Kans. (Feb. 22.)
 1st Sgt. M. Jarrett, 10th F. A., at Fort Lewis, Wash. (Feb. 23.)
 Tech. Sgt. J. H. Knotts, O. D., at Watertown Arsenal, Mass. (Feb. 23.)
 1st Sgt. J. H. Ballinger, 11th Cav., at Presidio of Monterey, Calif. (Feb. 23.)
 1st Sgt. E. Jenkins, D. E. M. L. (U. S. M. A. mil. police det.), at West Point, N. Y. (Feb. 25.)
 1st Sgt. C. Pooler, 15th Inf., at American Bks., Tientsin, China. (Feb. 25.)
 1st Sgt. O. Farlen, 38th Inf., at F. A. Sch., Fort Sill, Okla. (Feb. 26.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES.

1st Lt. A. B. Hurley, Q. M. Res., to active duty March 6, at Washington gen. depot. (Feb. 21.)

Maj. S. F. Mashbir, Mil. Int. Res., from active duty in office of C. of S., Washington, D. C., to home, N. Y. C., March 25, from detail as addl. member, G. S. C. (Feb. 23.)

Promotion of Maj. S. F. Mashbir, Mil. Int. Res., on duty as addl. member, W. D. G. S., Washington, D. C., to Lt. Col. Mil. Int. Res., from Feb. 26, announced. (Feb. 25.)

Maj. O. W. Lillard, Sig. Res., to active duty March 3, at San Francisco gen. depot. (Feb. 26.)

1st Lt. E. J. Thompson, Inf. Res., to active duty March 1, at Tank Sch., Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. (Feb. 26.)

Maj. M. R. Burkhardt, Inf. Res., to active duty March 19, at Washington, D. C. (Feb. 27.)

2nd Lt. E. W. Leary, Q. M. C. Res., to active duty, March 6, Washington, D. C. (Feb. 27.)

Order of Feb. 14, relating to Capt. E. E. Smith, Q. M. C. Res., Los Angeles, Calif., revoked. (Feb. 27.)

Capt. W. H. Hollingsworth, Q. M. C. Res., to active duty, March 3, at San Francisco gen. depot. (Feb. 27.)

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The following War Department orders were received too late for classification:

S. O. 49, W. D. Feb. 28, 1929.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. C. D. Roberts, U. S. A., from duty with Inf. Regt., Fort Benning, Ga., assigned to the command of T. Eustis, Virginia, for duty. (Feb. 28.)

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. M. G. Martling, from duty in office of dist. engr., Cincinnati, Ohio, from detail with O. E. Res. of 5th Corps Area, from assign. to 10th Eng. Combat Reg., assigned to 1st Eng., Fort Hancock, N. J. (Feb. 28.)

Cavalry.

1st Sgt. C. DeBarberie, Hds. Troop, 6th Cav., will be placed on ret. list at Fort Meade, Ga., thence home. (Feb. 28.)

Field Artillery.

Change in name of 1st Lt. Alejandro Garcia y Da Jose, Philippine Scouts to Alejandro D. Garcia, is announced. (Feb. 28.)

Coast Artillery Corps.

2nd Lt. J. G. Bain, from 52nd C. A., Fort Eustis, Va., to N. Y. C. and sail May 3, for P. I. for duty in Manila. (Feb. 28.)

2nd Lt. J. J. Earle, Jr., from 13th C. A., harbor defenses, Pensacola, Fort Barrancas, Fla., to N. Y. C. and sail May, for P. I. for duty in Manila. (Feb. 28.)

Capt. B. C. Dalley, from 14th C. A., harbor defenses, Puget Snd., Fort Worden, Wash., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail May 25, for P. I. for duty in Manila. (Feb. 28.)

Capt. W. D. Hohenthal, from 62nd C. A., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and sail May 25, for P. I. for duty in Manila. (Feb. 28.)

Capt. R. J. Van Buskirk, from 6th C. A., harbor defenses, San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail for Panama June 19, for assignment to duty with C. A. C. (Feb. 28.)

2nd Lt. T. J. Daymarsh, from 14th C. A., harbor defenses, Puget Sound, Worden, Wash., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail for Panama June 19, for assignment to duty with C. A. C. (Feb. 28.)

Capt. J. K. Freeman, from duty as stu. at C. A. Sch. and further duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to N. Y. C. and sail for Panama April 18, for assignment to duty with C. A. C. (Feb. 28.)

Infantry.

Order of Feb. 20 directing 2nd Lt. R. W. Zwickler, 3d Inf., to N. Y. C. and sail for duty in Haw. Dept. revoked, and as amended directing him to sail from San Francisco May 24, revoked. (Feb. 28.)

Maj. J. D. Patch, 29th Inf., from duty duty Ft. Benning, Ga., Aug. 1, to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Ch. of Inf. (Feb. 28.)

Capt. C. J. Deahl, Jr., from duty in off. Ch. Milit. Bu., Wash., D. C., detailed for duty as instr. N. G. and assigned duty with 29th Div. June 6, reporting by letter to com. gen. 3rd Corps Area for instructions. (Feb. 28.)

Air Corps.

Order of Jan. 8 relieving 1st Lt. L. F. Young, Langley Fld., Va., from duties to N. Y. C. to sail for Haw. Dept. for duty, revoked. (Feb. 28.)

1st Lt. H. S. Vandenberg from duty at March Fld., Riverside, Calif., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail May 24, to Haw. Dept. for assign. to duty with A. C. (Feb. 28.)

Warrant Officers.

Warrant Officer R. Bolton from duty at N. Y. gen. depot, to sail from N. Y. C. for San Francisco Apr. 18, thence by rail to March Fld. for duty. (Feb. 28.)

Leaves.

One month, July 11, to 1st Lt. L. L. Cobb, Inf. (Feb. 28.)

Promotion Fate Pends

(Continued from First Page)

gation of the promotion list and the pay in the Army and Navy. I have understood that if it was granted there would be no more of this character of bills. If it is contemplated to start making additional promotions, I would like to have the gentleman explain.

Mr. Morin. The promotion bill of the Senate is an amendment to a bill passed by the House.

Mr. Snell. I understand that. Mr. Morin. The resolution the gentleman refers to does not include the promotion in the Army.

Mr. Snell. Does it not include the whole subject of promotion and pay?

Mr. Morin. It does not.

Mr. LaGuardia. The gentleman knows that under our system promotion has nothing to do with the pay in the Army.

Mr. Snell. If somebody knows what this matter applies to, I would like to have them explain.

Mr. Garner of Texas. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman if he has consulted with the ranking minority member of the committee before making this motion?

Mr. Morin. I have just stated that I came from the committee, and it is the unanimous request of the committee.

The Speaker. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? There was no objection.

The Speaker appointed the following conferees: Mr. James, Mr. Furlow, and Mr. McSwain.

Report House Promotion Bill.

The House Committee in reporting a promotion bill after the hearings Feb. 21-22, said:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 17250) to regulate promotion in the Army and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Morin, having considered the same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass.

The problem of promotion and retirement for officers of the Army is one that has been continuously before the Military Affairs Committee since 1926, and is a subject that has been under consideration by both Congress and the War Department since 1920. During the present Congress, various bills on this subject have been reported to the House. The following extracts taken from reports on these various bills explain the general situation. The bill which is here presented represents the conclusions of the Committee on Military Affairs on this subject. The Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff of the Army have both recently appeared before the Committee and again have emphasized the great importance of enacting legislation on this subject at this session of Congress. Your Committee feels that the subject has reached the stage where final action can now be properly taken.

[Then follows an extract from the report on (H. R. 13509), submitted on May 9, 1928, which was printed in the *Army and Navy Journal* of May 12, 1928.]

The bill herewith reported and recommended for passage is designed to meet the general situation outlined above.

Sections Described.

Section 1 defines the promotion-list officers of the Army. This section also provides that except as otherwise prescribed in this act the total number of promotion-list colonels and lieutenant colonels shall not exceed 15 per cent and the number of promotion-list field officers shall not be less than 26 per cent of the maximum number of promotion-list officers authorized by law.

Section 2 provides that hereafter promotion-list officers shall be promoted to the next higher grades when their names appear first in their grade upon the promotion list and when they are credited with 3, 10, 15, 20, and 26 years of service, respectively. This section also provides that promotion of majors shall be deferred so long as necessary to prevent the limitation of 15 per cent for the combined grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel being exceeded. It also provides that an officer must have served two years in the grade of lieutenant colonel before he is promoted to the grade of colonel.

As pointed out in the studies which have been made on this subject, as well as in the report on H. R. 13509 above referred to, a so-called "hump" exists in the present promotion list. In general three classes of officers are, in the opinion of your committee, entitled to special consideration because of their situation in this "hump." They are made up, first, of those who were older when they came into the Army during the war than is usual under normal conditions; second, the class which graduated from the Military Academy on August 30, 1917, and has been particularly submerged in the present promotion list; third, the officers who were appointed on July 1, 1920, in the grade of captain. The provisions of section 2 are designed to insure the promotion of these

One month, 14 days, July 1, to Maj. S. G. Brown, Inf. (Feb. 28.)

Three months, May 15, to Capt. E. F. Greene, Med. Admin. Corps. (Feb. 28.)

Organized Reserves.

Order Feb. 2 amended by order of Feb. 15 relating to 2nd Lt. M. P. Thompson, Cav. Res., Washington, D. C., revoked. (Feb. 28.)

The following Q. M. C. Res. to active duty Mar. 10 to proceed from place indicated after name to N. Y. gen. depot for training: Lt. Col. D. T. Abercrombie, Maj. C. E. Puffer, Capt. C. P. Savary, Capt. H. Lisle, Capt. J. C. Fumival, 1st Lt. E. T. Morrison, 1st Lt. J. Schwartz, 2nd Lt. E. A. Lavey, 2nd Lt. H. P. Wright, Jr., Lt. Col. W. H. Lee, Maj. D. E. Wade, Capt. W. F. Storey, 2nd Lt. V. B. Smith. (Feb. 28.)

Text of House Promotion Bill

Following is the text of H. R. 17250, a measure introduced and reported to the House on Feb. 23. It represents the views of the House Military Committee and contains provision for a separate Air Corps list and the promotion of officers benefited by the Black-McSwain bills:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the aggregate number of commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts on the active list shall not exceed the number now or hereafter expressly authorized by law, and all such officers, except officers of the Air Corps, the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors, shall be designated as promotion-list officers. The number of promotion-list officers in each of the grades below brigadier general shall be such as results from the operation of the promotion system prescribed in this act, and shall not be otherwise limited: Provided, That except as otherwise in this act prescribed, the aggregate number of promotion-list colonels and lieutenant colonels shall not exceed 15 per cent, and the number of promotion-list field officers shall not be less than 26 per cent, of the maximum aggregate number of promotion-list officers authorized by law.

Sec. 2. That all promotions under this act shall be subject to such examination as shall have been required by authority of law. Promotion-list officers in the grade of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant colonel shall, except as otherwise prescribed in this act, be promoted to the respective next higher grade when their names appear first in their grade upon the promotion list, and when, under provisions of this act, they are credited with 3, 10, 15, 20 and 26 years of service, respectively. The promotion of majors credited with 20 years of service shall be deferred so long as necessary to prevent the limitation of 15 per cent hereinbefore prescribed for the combined grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel being exceeded, and no officer shall be promoted to the grade of colonel until he shall have served at least two years in the grade of lieutenant colonel: Provided, That promotion-list officers not promoted from the grade of major under the foregoing provisions shall be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel when under provisions of this act, they are credited for promotion purposes with not less than 20 years of service and are also not less than 52 years of age, and officers so promoted under this proviso shall be promoted to the grade of colonel when credited with 26 years of service, or as soon thereafter as they shall have served not less than two years in the grade of lieutenant colonel and shall be additional numbers in the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel and shall not be counted in computing the maximum percentage hereinbefore prescribed for such grades:

Provided further, That in the application of the foregoing proviso each United States Military Academy class shall be treated as a unit as of the average age of the members of the class: Provided further, That the class graduated from the United States Military Academy on August 30, 1917, shall be promoted to the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel when, under the provisions of this act, they are credited with 20 and 26 years of service, respectively, and without limitations as to age, and shall not be counted in computing the maximum percentage hereinbefore prescribed for such grades:

And provided further, That all officers appointed as of July 1, 1920, in the Regular Army in the grade of captain shall on July 1, 1930, be promoted to the grade of major and shall rank below all majors whose commission as major is dated prior to July 1, 1930, and shall rank above all other majors whose commission as major is dated on or after July 1, 1930, and shall take rank among themselves according to age, the oldest first, and where their age is the same, according to the alphabetical arrangement of names. The foregoing officers whose promotion to the grade of major is herein above directed shall on July 1, 1935, be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel and on July 1, 1940, shall be promoted to the grade of colonel, their rank among those of their respective grades and among themselves to be determined as herein above provided for the grade of major: Provided, That any numerical restriction placed on any one or more of said grades shall not delay the promotion of the officers included in this proviso, and any of the said officers whose promotion to any of the said grades would result in a total above the prescribed numerical limitation shall nevertheless be promoted and carried as extra numbers in their respective grades. In so far as necessary to maintain the prescribed minimum of field officers, captains credited with less than 15 years of service shall be promoted in the order of their standing upon the promotion list.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War shall cause to be prepared an Air Corps promotion list on which shall be placed the names of all officers of the Air Corps of the Regular Army below the grade of colonel. The names on this list shall be arranged in the same relative order that they now have on the Army promotion list and shall be removed from the Army promotion list, and no officer whose name appears on the original Air Corps promotion list shall be considered as having less commissioned service than any officer whose name is below his on this list. All officers commissioned in the Air Corps after the formation of the original Air Corps promotion list shall be placed thereon in accordance with length of commissioned service. Any officer whose position on the Air Corps promotion list is changed by sentence of a general court-martial or by law shall be deemed to have the same commissioned service as the officer next below whom he may be placed by such change.

Except as herein provided, Air Corps flying officers shall be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant when credited with three years' commissioned service; to the grade of captain when credited with seven years' commissioned service; to the grade of major when credited with 12 years' commissioned service; to the grade of lieutenant colonel when credited with 20 years' commissioned service; to the grade of colonel when credited with 26 years' commissioned service. All flying officers of the Air Corps below the grade of colonel shall be promoted in the order of their standing on the Air Corps promotion list: Provided, That the number of Air Corps officers in the grade of colonel shall not be less than 4 per cent nor more than 6 per cent and the number in the grade of lieutenant colonel shall not be less than 5 per cent nor more than 8 per cent of the total number of Air Corps officers authorized by law, and the aggregate number of Air Corps officers in the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major shall not be less than 26 per cent nor more than 40 per cent of the total number of Air Corps officers authorized by law, and in so far as necessary to maintain said minimum percentage, Air Corps flying officers of less than the required years of commissioned service shall be promoted to the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major, and only in so far as their promotion will not cause said maximum percentages to be exceeded shall officers who have completed the prescribed years of commissioned service be promoted to the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major. Nonflying officers of the Air Corps shall be promoted as provided in this act for other branches of the Army.

When an officer of the Air Corps has served 30 years either as an officer or soldier, he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list: Provided, That except in time of war, in computing the length of service for retirement, credit shall be given for one and one-half the time heretofore or hereafter actually detailed to duty involving flying, and credit shall also be given for all other time now counted toward retirement in the Army: Provided further, That the number of such voluntary retirements annually shall not exceed 6 per cent of the authorized commissioned strength of the Air Corps. When a flying officer of the Air Corps reaches the age of 54 years he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list. Officers of the Air Corps who become physically disqualified for the performance of their duties as flying officers shall be eligible for retirement for physical disability.

An officer of the Air Corps may, upon his own request, be transferred to another branch of the service, and when so transferred shall take rank and grade therein in accordance with his length of commissioned service as computed under existing laws governing the branch to which transferred.

[Sec. 4 is similar to the continuous service section in S. 3269 published last week. Secs. 5, 6 and 7 are exactly as in the report but worded in legislative phraseology. Secs. 8 and 9 are the usual repeal clauses for conflicting acts.]

groups in accordance with the schedule of years of service prescribed in the section, and not to limit them by the maximum percentage prescribed for the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel. At the same time they are to be carried as extra numbers in those higher grades so that their promotion to these higher grades will not stand as a block against the promotion of other officers.

Section 3 of this bill, H. R. 12814, which provides a separate promotion list for the Air Corps and which passed the House unanimously on May 7, 1928, and the provisions of which were included in S. 3269, which again passed the House unanimously during the present session of Congress.

[Following this is given the report on this bill which was printed in the *Army and Navy Journal*, issue of Dec. 15, 1928.]

Section 4 provides the means for computing the initial date from which each officer shall compute his promotion in accordance with the schedule of years of service. The purpose is to preserve the exact order of standing which the officers of the Army now have on the present promotion list.

The purpose of section 5 is to place on the retired list with advanced rank, three

officers who rendered conspicuous service during the war. Generals Liggett and Bulard will be placed on the retired list with their war-time rank of lieutenant general, and General Bliss also with the rank of lieutenant general. General Bliss actually served during the war in the rank of general. This section further provides that these three officers shall receive the pay of major generals on the retired list, and it is also intended to make clear that the grade of lieutenant general is in no way revived by reason of the language contained in this act for persons other than the three named herein.

Section 6 provides that General Lord, the Director of the Budget, who is now on the retired list as a brigadier general, shall hereafter have the retired rank and pay of a major general. A bill to accomplish this purpose, H. R. 7926, has already passed the House. There was also a provision in S. 3269, which passed the House last December, to accomplish this same purpose.

Section 7 of this bill provides for the retirement of licensed officers of the Army Transport Service who have reached the age of 64 years and who have served 25 years or more on Army transports and who have become physically unfit for service in the line of duty.

MERCHANT MARINE

FINANCE

Organized Reserves

Pending the result of further study of the question, the application of paragraph 8 b (2), Army Regulations No. 140-10, to enlisted men of the National Guard who qualify for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps through the Citizens' Military Training Camps, is suspended, the Adjutant General announces.

First troop school sessions for the Monroe County (Indiana) Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association, were held on Feb. 22. Infantry Reserve Officers began a military mapping and topography course, while the medical officers commenced a course in organization of medical units.

A year's constant effort has resulted in filling 60 per cent of the vacancies for reserve officers in the units of the 1st Division. It has been considered a part of the mission of the Division to complete its quota and to, at all times, have the authorized number of energetic and well trained officers assigned. With this as a goal the 1928 campaign produced 129 new officers. The 1929 campaign which is being carried out by the organizations will produce the number required to make the Division 100 per cent in this respect.



MANY FELLOW MEMBERS

of your Company doubtless find it convenient to

BANK BY MAIL

with this strong institution. We will welcome opportunity to serve you.

2% paid on Checking and
3% on Savings Accounts

Union Trust Company of the District of Columbia
Southwest Corner of 15th and H Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,500,000



A glorious trip
to Europe?

Take the
Leviathan
from New York
March 20

LESS than six days over;
four days in London or Paris;
back on the same luxurious
liner—the world's largest—
arriving in New York April
5. Inquire, too, about sailing
dates, rates, and ports of call
of American cabin ships.

Ask your steamship agent, or

**United
States Lines**

1927 Conn
Ave. N. W.

Telephone
National 7562

Personals

(Continued from Page 540.)

The committee in charge is preparing an unusual program of entertainment, including musical features, playlets, motion pictures, and terse, witty speeches. Places at the New York dinner may be obtained upon application to the West Point Society of New York, Room 942 Woolworth Building.

Dr. Gardner Foster, Medical Corps, U. S. N., ret., has left for a cruise in the Mediterranean and will later motor through Norway and Sweden before returning to the United States.

Lt. (j. g.) and Mrs. Philip N. Jackson, U. S. N., ret., announce the birth of a daughter, Sidney Elliott Jackson, at the Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, Feb. 16, 1929.

Lt. and Mrs. William H. Bartlett, 83d F. A. Bn., Fort Benning, Ga., announce the arrival of a son, Hamilton Allen Smith, Feb. 18, 1929, at Fort Benning, Ga. Mrs. Bartlett was before her marriage Ruth Hamilton Smith, a daughter of Mrs. H. A. Smith, Palo Alto, Calif. Col. H. A. Smith, 26th Inf., 1st Division, was killed in action at Soissons in 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Johnson of 4521 Regent St., Philadelphia, announce the birth of a daughter on Feb. 24. The child is a granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines entertained at dinner at their quarters at Fort Mason on Thursday evening, Feb. 21, honoring Col. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton of Washington, D. C., who are at present visiting Col. and Mrs. Lincoln at the Presidio. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton, Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. L. Dengler, Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. C. Waddill, and Maj. and Mrs. D. W. Harmon.

The first of a series of three roller skating and dancing parties for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society was given in the armory at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Music was furnished by the Great Lakes Band.

Mr. and Mrs. Ottman Kulmus have returned to their home in Leavenworth, Kans., after spending several weeks in Wichita visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. LeRoy Davis. Albert Paul Davis returned to Leavenworth with his grandparents to remain with them for several weeks' visit.

P. I. TRADE INCREASES.

Foreign trade of the Philippine Islands for the calendar year 1928 aggregated \$289,711,444, according to a report from Governor General Stimson to the War Department, just received at the Bureau of Insular Affairs. This is \$18,285,888 larger than last year, imports amounting to \$134,656,898 as compared with \$115,851,471 in 1927, while exports of \$155,054,546 show a \$519,539 decrease.

W. D. REGULATIONS CHANGES.

Changes are announced in War Department regulations as follows:

Officers: TR 25-10, C 3—Instruction with the Saber. Marksmanship: TR 150-35, C 1—Machine Gun. Visual Signaling: TR 162-5, C 2. Machine Gun: TR 240-20, C 2—Combat Practice. Animals: TR 360-5, C 2—Care of Animals. Q. M. C.: AR 30-440, 1-3—Classification of and Specifications for Public Animals: AR 30-1075, C 2—Operation of Motor Vehicles: TR 400-50, C 1—The Wagon Company. Infantry: TR 420-30, C 1—Technique of 37 mm. Gun Fire: TR 420-50, C 4—Drill, the Rifle Squad, Platoon and Company: TR 420-70, C 2—Drill, the Service Company, Infantry Regiment: TR 420-80, C 1—Drill, the Infantry Regiment and Brigade: TR 420-140, C 1—Combat Principles—Howitzer Company Squads: TR 420-170, C 2—Combat Principles—the Infantry Regiment: TR 420-250, C 3—Drill, the Light Tank, Platoon, and Company: TR 420-255, C 3—Drill, the Heavy Tank, Platoon and Company. Cavalry: TR 425-15, C 1—General Principles and Definitions: TR 425-50, C 2—The Cavalry Rifle Platoon: TR 425-35, C 1—The Cavalry Machine-Gun Squad and Platoon: TR 425-45, C 2—The Cavalry Rifle Troop: TR 425-50, C 1—The Cavalry Squadron. F. A.: TR 430-175, C 2—Examination for Gunners, C. A. C.: TR 435-255, C 1—Service of the Piece, 12-inch Mortar (Fixed Armament): TR 435-317, C 1—The Army Mine Planter, Weapons: TR 1315-12M, C 1—12-inch Mortar Carriage, M1896, M1912 (Mounted 12-inch Mortar, M1912). Ordnance Maintenance—Infantry and Aircraft Armament: TR 1400-300, C 1—Aircraft Machine Gun, Caliber .30 Military Education: AR 350-530, 1-3—The Air Corps Tactical School. Personnel: AR 600-45, C F—Award and Supply of Decorations for Individuals: AR 600-55, C 1—Purpose of and Supply of Service Ribbons, Bronze Stars, Miniatures, and Lapel Buttons: AR 600-60, 1-4—Manufacture and Use of Decorations, Service Medals, Badges, Ribbons, Lapel Buttons, etc. Targets and Target Accessories: AR 700-400, C 1—Advancements. The Chaplain: TM C 1—His Place and Duties.

Bills in Congress

Bills Signed by President.

H. R. 5713. An act to permit certain warrant officers to count all active service rendered under temporary appointments as warrant or commissioned officers in the regular Navy, or as warrant or commissioned officers in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, for the purpose of promotion to chief warrant rank.

H. R. 12032. An act to give pay parity to certain warrant officers of the Navy and Coast Guard.

H. R. 4258. An act to authorize credit in the disbursing accounts of certain officers of the Army of the U. S. and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department.

H. R. 13795. An act for recognition of meritorious service performed by Lt. Comdr. Edw. Ellsberg, Lt. Henry Hartley, and Bosn. R. E. Hawes.

H. R. 5491. An act to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1921.

H. R. 9961. An act to equalize the rank of officers in positions of great responsibility in the Army and Navy.

PASS C. G. EXPANSION BILL.

The bill (H. R. 17060) to increase the number of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard, and the numbers in the various grades, passed the House on Feb. 25 after amendment from the floor.

The bill provides that the total number of Coast Guard commissioned officers (exclusive of the commandant and commissioned warrant officers and additional numbers that have been authorized by law) shall be 538. These officers are to be distributed in the proportion of 4 Captains, 8 Commanders, 15 Lieutenant Commanders, 30 Lieutenants, and 43 Lieutenants Junior Grade and Ensigns, and of one Engineer-in-Chief, and 8 Captains, 16 Commanders, and 18 Lieutenant Commanders (engineering), as well as 5 constructors and 15 district commanders.

The provision that the Commandant should have equal rank with Naval Chiefs of Bureaus was stricken from the bill by an amendment offered by Mr. Huddleston.

WOMEN NAMED DEFENSE AIDS.

A system of coordination between various women's organizations and the Department of War in order to promote national defense, was announced by the Secretary of War Feb. 25.

A woman will be appointed chief contact officer between the Secretary of War and the women of the country. She will be aided by representatives in the nine Corps Areas of the United States and in the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone.

Financial Digest

By a Market Expert.

AN analysis of the sugar situation is given by E. A. Pierce & Co., in a recent issue of The Pierce Securities and Commodities Review:

We see no reason to anticipate this year any market action contrary to precedent. The current depression is largely the result of the abandonment of Cuba's ill-advised restriction law, the expansion of production in Java, and the establishment of the Sugar Institute over a year ago which resulted in a policy of hand to mouth purchasing in refined sugar.

Merchant Marine Reserve

AN addition of 11 officers, made since Feb. 18, brings the total number of officers in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve to 1,556.

A total of 454 commissions are now in the hands of District Commandants awaiting delivery to successful applicants.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

New memberships: Capt. Stanley C. Smock, V. C.; 2d Lt. Philip J. Henderson, Inf.; Capt. Dover Bell, Q. M. C.; Lt. Col. Edward E. McCammon, Inf.; Maj. Wm. A. MacNicholl, F. D.; Maj. Richard D. Newman, Cav.; Chap. Albert L. Evans, 2d Lt. Richard G. Prather, Inf.; 1st Lt. Paul L. Harter, C. A. C.; Capt. Willard S. Paul, Inf.; Capt. Carl H. Odeen, Q. M. C.; Capt. James E. Troupe, C. A. C.; 2d Lt. James W. Green, Jr., S. C.; 1st Lt. Paul A. Reichle, F. A.; 1st Lt. Emmett H. Emanuel, Inf.; 1st Lt. James D. O'Connell, S. C.; Maj. Thomas A. Lynch, J. A. G. D.; Capt. Raymond E. S. Williamson, Cav.; Maj. Truman Smith, Inf.; 2d Lt. William R. F. Bleakney, Inf.; Capt. Walter S. Jensen, M. C.; 2d Lt. Thomas G. McCulloch, F. A.; 2d Lt. David L. VanSyckle, Inf.; Maj. John E. Cochran, C. A. C.

E. A. PIERCE & CO.

Successors to

A. A. HOUSMAN-GWATHMEY & CO.
11 Wall Street, New York City

Members

New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange
New York Curb Market

Private wires to principal cities.

Washington Office:

Transportation Building
Seventeenth and H Streets, N. W.

THE IDEAL INVESTMENT

STANDARD COLLATERAL TRUSTED COMMON STOCK SHARES

A TRUSTED INTEREST in 100 Leading American Corporations. DIVIDENDS of 48.058 cents per share paid for the 6 months ending January 15th. This is a YIELD at the rate of 7.54% for the low price of the period (\$12.75 per share), and of 5.82% for the high (\$16.50).

This growth in price from \$12.75 to \$16.50 per share is consistent with the record of the past and may be expected to continue over a period of years as the business of the country grows. Yield may be expected to keep in step with growth in price.

TRUSTED SHARES are safe investments and not speculations and the sooner bought the sooner will the investor begin to share in the earnings and growth of big business. Sold in lots as small as 5 shares.

PRICE PER SHARE ABOUT \$16.75

STANDARD COLLATERAL SHARES CORPORATION

71 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
Woodward Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Standard Collateral Shares Corporation,
Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
Please mail me further information in reference to
Standard Collateral Trusted Common Stock Shares.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... A-2-3-29

Planting Corn . . . NO farmer plants

corn by the ear. He sows it grain by grain. Yet some folks hold off until they have a large sum in hand before starting their savings here. They want to plant by the ear—when the best way is to plant it here dollar by dollar.

\$1 opens a savings account

The Washington Loan and Trust Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Main Office
F and Ninth Sts.

West End Office
Seventeenth and G Sts.

RESOURCES OVER NINETEEN MILLIONS

Educational Orders Held Up

PROSPECTS of the passage of the Educational Orders this session were made practically nil by the refusal of the House on Feb. 27 to consider the measure. Despite the energetic fight waged by members of the House Military Committee, the proposal to consider the measure was voted down. In the lengthy debate on the measure, Military Committee members explained the measure as contained in the report previously published in these columns but were unable to convince the majority of members that its purpose was not inimical to arsenals. Members opposing the measure declared that it would cut work at the arsenals to a minimum despite denials from all members informed on the measure. The failure of the bill was attributed by House leaders to the fact that the membership was not fully informed as to its purpose.

MARINES SCORE AT SHANGHAI

Members of the Fourth Regiment of the Marine Corps participated in five individual and two team rifle matches held by the Shanghai Rifle Association during the summer of 1928, winning four individual matches and attaining high scores as shooting members of the teams that won the two team events.

The feature event of the individual matches, the National Rifle Association "Silver Medal" match, was won by 2nd Lt. A. J. Mathieson, U. S. M. C. The rifle used was the British .303 Lee Infield M-6, and the score made was 92 points out of a possible 105. By winning this match Lt. Mathieson is eligible to compete for The Prince of Wales Prize at Bisley, London, England.

Honor Fever Heroes

Maj. Walter Reed and his associate in the investigation of yellow fever are to be honored in the annual Army Register and by medals commemorating their heroism, and such of the survivors as were not already in receipt of uniform pensions are to be paid \$125 per month, according to the terms of the bill—H. R. 13860—which passed the Senate this week.

Enlisted Reserve Vital

(Continued from First Page)

when there might be actual fighting to be done. General Bridges also made some interesting comments along the same line.

That the problems presented to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives will be ably considered, and that the Army personnel will always find a sympathetic hearing upon any subject in which they are interested, and that the national defense will be well looked after is my steadfast belief, and in returning to civil life there will be no diminution in my great interest in the national welfare through the training of officers at West Point and in needed legislation for national defense by Congress.

It is a source of much regret to me that the House did not act favorably on the education orders bills, which I believe to be of the greatest importance to any preparedness program. The failure of the House to favorably consider the measure was undoubtedly due to not understanding its provisions. However, I hope it will receive consideration in the next session, when there may be sufficient time for study that will give a better understanding of its importance.

NAVAL RESERVES ELECT.

Seventy-five Naval Reserve officers from all parts of the country met here recently in the annual convention of the Naval Reserves Officers' Association to discuss routine matters affecting the welfare of the reserve and its cooperation with the Regular Navy.

Capt. A. H. Woodbine was elected president; Capt. C. Boone, vice president, and Comdr. C. A. Hesselmann, secretary-treasurer.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the District of Columbia, held a meeting this week, followed by luncheon.

Comptroller Decisions

A-26176. Transportation—Steel propeller hubs—Homestead, Pa., to San Diego, Calif.—Navy Department. Allowed at rating authorized for transportation of steel hubs and not as airplane parts.

SAMUEL T. ANSELL

Attorney at Law
Transportation Building,
17th and "H" Streets,
Washington, D. C.

Attention to legal matters of all the Services, including the Settlements of Estates and Claims.

Navy Supply Corps

OFFICERS of the Supply Corps and Chief Pay Clerks will change stations and duties as follows:

Capt. W. S. Zane to Actg. Officer, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, as relief of Capt. E. G. Morsell. Capt. Zane will proceed via U. S. Army Transport "Grant" in May; Lt. Comdr. T. C. Gibbs to Supply Officer, U. S. S. "Mississippi," relieving Comdr. P. A. Clarke; Lt. H. H. Hines to Asiatic Station via the Army Transport "Grant," sailing in May; Lt. J. L. Cash to proceed via U. S. S. "Kittery" in April for Port au Prince, Haiti, reporting as Disbursing Officer, and relieving Lt. L. A. Dyckman; Lt. J. Ball to Asst. for Disbursing, U. S. S. "Argonne," on April 1. He will relieve Lt. H. T. Smith, who has been ordered to report June 1 for duty as Commissary Officer, N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.; Lt. W. H. Bicknell to Supply Officer, N. A. S., Pearl Harbor, on May 15; Lt. J. W. Overand will report March 15 as Asst. in Supply Dept., Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Marine Corps Orders

Feb. 26, 1929.

Lt. Col. S. W. Bogan, A. P. M.; Capt. H. V. Shurtleff, A. Q. M.; R. H. Jeschke, F. M. Howard, assigned duty M. C. B., N. O. B., San Diego, Calif., an arrival U. S.; N. E. Landon, assigned duty M. B., Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., on arrival U. S.; B. M. Coffenberg, to M. D., U. S. S. Lexington, via U. S. A. T. St. Mihiel, sailing New York, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1929; J. G. Ward, on reporting Capt. B. M. Coffenberg detached M. D., U. S. S. Lexington, to M. C. B., N. O. B., San Diego, Calif.; A. B. Page, to M. C. B., N. O. B., San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lts. S. E. Levensky, to 2nd Brigade, Nicaragua, via U. S. A. T. St. Mihiel, sailing New York, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1929; E. E. Shaughnessy, to 2nd Brigade, Nicaragua, via U. S. A. T. St. Mihiel sailing New York, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1929; P. P. Shriver, R. E. Hopper, P. K. Smith, to M. B., Quantico, Va.; P. A. Putnam, to A. S., W. C. E. F., N. A. S., San Diego, Calif.

Feb. 25, 1929.

Col. E. A. Greene, to M. B., N. Yd., New York, N. Y.; Maj. C. D. Barrett, upon completion of course of instruction at Ecole de Guerre, Paris, France, to M. B., Quantico, Va.; Capt. L. J. Hughes, A. Q. M., and 2nd Lt. G. O. Van Orden, to First Brigade, via U. S. S. Kittery sailing Hampton Roads, Va., March 6, 1929; Q. M. C. G. Lentz, to M. B., N. S., St. Thomas, V. I., via U. S. S. Kittery sailing Hampton Roads, Va., March 6, 1929; Ch. Mar. Gnr. W. L. Erdman, to Observation Sqdn 9-M, First Brigade, Haiti, via U. S. S. Kittery sailing Hampton Roads, Va., March 6, 1929; 1st Lt. Ralph C. Battin, to M. B., N. T. S., Newport, R. I.

Capt. C. P. Matteson, orders to M. B., Quantico, Va., modified; on expiration present delay ordered to duty as O. I. C., Recruiting District of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.

Feb. 28, 1929.

Maj. H. C. Pierce, to Department of the Pacific; Capt. C. H. Martin, retired as of Feb. 25, 1929; F. Harris, to A. S. W. C. E. F., N. A. S., San Diego, Calif.; 1st Lts. L. G. Miller, to M. B., N. A. S., Lakehurst, N. J.; G. R. Rowan, to Second Brigade, Nicaragua, via U. S. A. T. Cambrai, sailing from New York, N. Y., Apr. 2, 1929.

NAME ESSAY PRIZE WINNERS.

The Board of Control of the United States Naval Institute, at its monthly meeting held Feb. 21, considered the essays submitted in its Prize Essay Contest for 1929. The prize of \$400 in cash, a gold medal and life membership in the Naval Institute, was awarded to Lt. F. G. Percival, U. S. Navy, retired, for his essay, entitled "The Speed of Battleships."

Honorable mention, with a cash award of \$250, was awarded to Capt. D. W. Knox, U. S. Navy, retired, for his essay, entitled "The Navy and Public Indoctration."

SUBMARINE TESTS COMPLETED.

Key West, Fla. (Special).—The submarine safety tests conducted near here by the Navy with the salvaged submarine S-4 to prove that men can escape from sunken submersibles without outside aid, were brought to a successful close this week. Lt. Comdr. P. H. Dunbar, in charge of the tests, expressed himself as well pleased with the results.

The S-4 is scheduled to go to New London, Conn., but the tender Mallard, which has accompanied the escape tests, will remain to help the S-4, which is expected next week. The S-48 recently was reconditioned and tests at deep-sea diving will be made.

TO PICK SHOW TEAM.

It is expected that a team consisting of a captain and three riders will be selected to represent the U. S. Army in the Warsaw, Cologne, and Dublin horse shows this summer, and that 8 or 9 horses will be taken. The team will be back in time to compete in the Eastern shown, concluding with the Boston and the N. Y. National, in which it is expected that foreign military teams will again take part.

THOMAS SOLD.

Announcement is made by the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army that the U. S. Army transport "Thomas," the last of the original Army

transports, is to be sold to the highest bidder.

When writing advertisers please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

"Can you suggest a school?"

So many of our inquiries start that way. Especially before examination time for entrance to West Point and Annapolis. Young men designated to take the "exams" are anxious to make as good a showing as possible and so they consult the Army and Navy Journal School Directory to find an institution which specializes in training for such examinations. The School Directory Editor is always anxious to assist such candidates and the success which has attended those who attend preparatory schools listed below is most gratifying to all concerned.

Schools for young ladies, daughters of Service parents, are also to be found in this Directory. All of them offer special inducements to the Services.

For further information, rates, etc., address School Directory Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA

MARION INSTITUTE. Army and Navy College, Marion, Ala. Fully accredited junior college. Annapolis, West Point and Coast Guard Coaching Courses. For information write Col. W. L. Murfee, Marion, Ala., Box M.

CALIFORNIA

SAN RAFAEL Military Academy
"One of California's Finest Private Schools"
(Non-Sectarian)
Primary, Grammar, High School, Junior College. Accredited. Military System. High scholastic standard. Beautiful campus. One hour from San Francisco. Modern buildings, athletic fields. Unsurpassed climate. Catalog. A. L. Stewart, Supt., Box S-P, San Rafael, Calif.

SAN DIEGO ARMY AND NAVY ACADEMY

"The West Point of the West"
Fully accredited by Colleges and Government Academies. Preparatory with lower school for young boys. \$450 per year. Discount to Services. Class M War Department rating. Largest private school in Sunny California. Catalogue.

COL. THOS. A. DAVIS,
Box 4, Pacific Beach, California.

HARVARD SCHOOL (MILITARY)

Largest Coast School for Boys. R. O. T. C. Unit. Prepares for West Point, College or Business Life. Complete Equipment. Healthful Location.
For catalog address Dr. R. B. Gooden, M. A., Head Master, Venice Boulevard and Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

DREW SCHOOL

2901 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco.

PALO ALTO MILITARY ACADEMY
A Grammar school. Sportsmanship, good manners, and character emphasized. Col. R. P. Kelly, Supt., Box 865-W, Palo Alto, California.



PAGE MILITARY ACADEMY

A big school for little boys. Special discount to Army and Navy Officers. All equipment, etc., selected especially for the young boy. Modified military training builds robust obedient sons. Open 12 months. Ages 5-14. The largest school of its kind in America. Catalog. Major Robert A. Gibbs, 1235 Cochran Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

GEORGIA

Georgia Military Academy

The South's Most Splendidly Equipped Preparatory School. Highly rated by War Department. Graduates certified to College. Special preparation for U. S. Military and Naval Academies. Special Rates to Army and Navy Officers. Col. J. C. WOODWARD, Pres., College Park, Ga.

ILLINOIS

LEARN Electricity
In 12 weeks by actual work, not correspondence—no books. Earn while you learn. Radio and Auto Courses included. You don't need advanced education or experience. Send AT ONCE for Big New, FREE BOOK! COVNE ELECTRICAL SCHOOL, Dept. 35-11, 500 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois

MASSACHUSETTS

GRAY GABLES

The Boarding Department of the Bancroft School of Worcester
Complete College Preparatory Course
One year course for Board Examination
For Catalog address:
HOPE FISHER, PH. D., BANCROFT SCHOOL
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

MISSOURI

KEMPER MILITARY SCHOOL

High School and Junior College. Accredited by Universities. Superior Equipment. Discount to the Services. Write for catalog. 738 Third St., Boonville, Mo.

NEW YORK

BRADEN'S

Forty-five Years of Unparalleled Success in Preparing Young Men for WEST POINT & ANNAPOLIS
Write for catalogue to C. A. Van Slyke
Principal, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Preparing Exclusively for WEST POINT

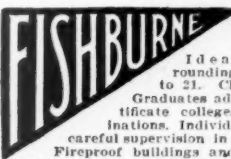
Stanton Preparatory Academy

CORNWALL, N. Y.
H. G. STANTON, Major, U. S. A., Resigned; Graduate, West Point, 1911; Instructor Dept. of Math., West Point, 1914-17; Asst. Prof., West Point, 1921-25.

VIRGINIA

FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY

Central Virginia location; strong faculty of Christian masters, new Barracks, Gymnasium, etc.; U. S. R. O. T. C. 27th year. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. Address the President, Fork Union, Va.



Identical, homelike surroundings for boys, 11 to 21. Classes average 10. Graduates admitted to all certificate colleges without examinations. Individual coaching and careful supervision in all athletic sports. Fireproof buildings and swimming pool. R. O. T. C. under Gov't. 49th year. Catalog. COL. M. H. HUDGINS, Box W, Waynesboro, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Devitt School BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL

In its new location is equipped to do more than ever for its students in preparation for U. S. M. A., U. S. N. A., U. S. C. G., U. S. A. S., College Entrance.
Sent the largest number last year to the Service Schools in its history.
Catalogue on request. Office, 2961 Upton Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"West Point Prep"

The Military Academy Preparation School. A School Preparing Boys Exclusively for WEST POINT
1918 N Street Washington, D. C.
HOMER B. MILLARD, Principal

The Misses Stone's School

Academic, College Preparatory and Special Courses
Boarding and Day School for Girls
1626 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.



A social success

Camels come to the aid of the party . . . *any* party where
the main idea is to be joyous and carefree.

CAMELS